The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

A NEW SLATE MADE

Out of Pieces of the Old, and Candidates and Offices

ARE SOMEWHAT TURNED AROUND

IT'S HARKINS FOR COLLECTOR AND ROLLINS POSTMASTER.

Senator Butler Will Make no Objection to Milliken's Appointment —No Combination Formed Against Chairman Holton.

Special to the Tribune.

Washington, March 27.—In the matter of appointments it is not absolutely safe to say that any thing short of a nomination and confirmation is "definitely settled"

The Western district slate, as wired last night, was smashed to-day. Harkins is recommended for Collector and not postmaster, and Major Rollins is recommended for postmaster at Asheville, and not for Collectorship.

The agreement was made and clinched to-day.

It is entirely satisfactory to Mr. Grant, who was a candidate for the Collectorship.

"The arrangement," said Senator Pritchard and Representative Pearson this evening, "is satisfactory to all, and the matter is now closed."

In reference to Milliken's appointment, the statement is authorized by Col. Buck Strowd that Senator Butler will make no objection.

There is not one word of truth in the statements sent from here about a combination to defeat the appointment of Chairman Holton for District Attorney, nor in the statement that Col. Skinner is dictating the eastern appointments.

"Black Jim Gudger," the famous criminal lawyer of western North Carolina, and Senator Pritchard's law partner, arrived to-day. In some way, he says, his name has got mixed with his cousin "Ki," in connection with the Brazilian Mission, and he is here to say to the President that he will not accept a job under a Republican administration.

"I am not a Populist, by a hell of a sight, but I am a W. J. Bryan Democrat, and expect to see Bryan elected in 1900."

His statement of the distinction between a Populist and a Bryan Democrat was not so lucid as characteristic. It was at the Park Hotel, in Raleigh, during the senatorial election, when Dr. Cyrus Thompson asked him if he was opposed to the lease bill. Answering that question, he was next asked what he thought of the Populist party. "Uncle Billy Johnston, ex-Congressman Tom Johnston's father," he replied, "came to Richmond, after the battle of Seven Pines, to look after his son Bob, who, it was reported, was fatally wounded. Bob was in my tent when Uncle Billy, a genuine Irishman, arrived. In order to give him a practical idea of what war meant, I went out to the battle-field and gathered a pocket full of grape shots. Here is the sort of fruit, I said to Uncle Billy, the Yankees are serving your son and neighbors."

"Well,' said he, 'damn the fruit and the way they sarve it.'

"I say," said Black Jim, " in ignorance of Dr. Thompson's political or religious predilections,damn the principles of the Populist party and the way they are used."

Dr. Abbott, State Railroad Commissioner, is here.

Messrs. Harkins and Grant returned to-night.

WOULD NOT WRITE LETTERS.

Secretary Gage and the Municipal Fight in Chicago.

Washington, March 27.—General McNulty, of Chicago, saw Secretary Gage to-day for the purpose of inducing him to give his views on the Chicago municipal campaign, through the medium of a letter.

The political situation in Chicago is very much complicated with three gold men as candidates for mayor against a straight-out silver candidate, Carter Harrison, Jr.

The claim made that the election of Mr. Harrison would prove injurious to the gold cause, and to the National administration, induced General McNulty to apply to Mr. Gage for assistance.

Mr. Gage declined, however, to write the desired letter. He said that even if Mr. Harrison were elected the ballots cast for the sound-money candidates would overbalance the successful vote, and he did not believe that the administration should take part in the controversy and thus leave itself open to criticism.

SMALL POX IN A PRISON.

Kentucky Legislators are Anxious for Their Healths.

Frankfort,Ky., March 27.—The speaker of the House this morning appointed a committee to investigate the report that small-pox is raging in the prison hospital. If the report proves to be well founded, the Governor will be asked to adjourn the General Assembly at once and call the body to meet in Louisville, Monday morning.

THERE ARE THREE OF 'EM

WILMINGTON'S TRIO OF MAYORS WANT TO TRY A PRISONER.

Wright is in the Push, Because the Chief of Police Recognizes Him—Meeting of One Set of Aldermen.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27.—The situation remains practically unchanged.

Mayor Wright today held police court. There was no trouble.

Mayor Harris requested Chief of Police Melton to bring the prisoner before him (Harris) for trial. Melton refused, saying he did not recognize Harris as Mayor.

Mayor Green today made a formal demand of Mayor Wright for the city government, saying Wright had taken possession "by force of arms." Mayor Wright has made no reply.

It is thought the three Democratic aldermen elected will take their seats with their Republican colleagues and leave the Harris administration to fight the matter in the courts.

Wright's board of aldermen met today and invited them to do so. In the meanwhile Dr. Wright is de facto the Mayor, and the five appointed and the two Republicans elected are the aldermen. This board meets again Monday.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

These Brave Patriots Sail to Fight for Their Country.

New York, March 27.—The French Line steamship La Champagne sailed this morning with 150 Greeks aboard. They are on their way to their native land, prepared to shed their blood in the impending fight against the Turks.

The patriotic party is under the command of Peter Socrates, who gave up his position as foreman in a wholesale drug firm in order to be of service to his country.

Before departing, the heroes were feted by their fellow-countrymen here at the Parthenon, a restaurant.

The Rev. Father Agathadoras presided over the gathering in the restaurant. After he had blessed the one hundred and fifty, many patriotic little speeches were made reminding those who were about to depart that they were of the stock of the brave band that had fallen with Leonidas at the defiles of Thermopylae.

Fifteen Knots an Hour.

New London Conn., March 27.—The gunboat Wilmington, on her official trial trip on the government course on Long Island Sound, made a speed a trifle over fifteen knots an hour. Her requirements were thirteen knots, and the ship thus earns a bonus of $40,000 for her builders, the Newport News Ship Building and Dry-Dock Company. The conditions of the trial were favorable and it is possible that the official reports make the speed of 15.15 knots, or a bonus of $45,000.

The River Still Rising.

Helena, Ark., March 27.—The river here is fifty feet, and slowly rising. According to Government reports the highest water is yet to come. This means great destruction to property. At the mouth of the St. Francis river, nine miles north of here, the Mississippi is at least ten miles wide.

Danger Line Passed at New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 27.—The water has steadily risen here until the danger-line was passed this morning, and the water now touches the 16½ foot mark at Canal street. All the merchandise has been removed and no danger is apprehended unless the water goes considerably higher.

DILATORY DEBATING

Over the Tariff Bill in the House Causes Members to Protest.

CHANGE TO AIR POLITICAL OPINIONS

PIG IRON MADE CHEAPER IN THE SOUTH

Than at the North—"And we Won't Ask the United States to Hold up Our Infant Industry While We're Doing it Either."

Washington, March 27.—The House, in committee of the whole, progressed even more slowly in its consideration of the tariff bill to-day than yesterday, having disposed of but five and a half pages against nine and a half the day before. This was at the rate exactly of one page an hour, and if the same rate should be maintained until the expiration of the period allotted for discussion by the rule adopted last week, there will have been thirteen of the 163 pages of the bill considered when the hour for taking a vote on its passage arrives. The dilatory method of handling the bill provoked Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) to protest against the irrelevant discussion, which impeded progress, and in which members of the Committee on Ways and Means in charge of the bill indulged as well as Democrats, and to ask Chairman Dingley if a change could not be made, which would result in more rapid work.

When the House entered upon its work this morning, ther was not a quorum present, as revealed by a vote, and there was a wait of fifteen minutes until 101 members appeared. The discussions that the foreigner pays the tax under a protective tariff; that a duty on hides would be more beneficial to the farmer than all the duties in the agricultural schedule; that pig-iron can be produced in Alabama and Tennessee in some section in competition with the north and foreign countries, with a smaller duty than $4 a ton (although no motion was made to reduce it), are in the main, beneficial to the consumer.

A general debate on the matter of the cost of producing pig-iron in the North and South and the necessity of continuing the duty of $4 a ton, followed upon statements by Messrs. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) and Cox (Dem., Tenn.), that the duty was not essential to the successful production of pig-iron in those States.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) argued that it was to the advantage of the southern States to maintain the duty, notwithstanding the advantages they possessed in cheap labor, convict and negro, and the close proximity of stone, coal and iron deposits. The shipment abroad, which had been spoken of, were, he said, from accumulated stocks, for which the producers were klad to find a market anywhere.

In the course of further debate, Mr. McMillin said the South had driven Pittsburg out of the pig-iron morket, and that it would hake things hot for the North in the matter of cotton manufactures. "And we won't ask the United States to hold us up while we're doing it," he added amid applause.

As a result of the day's work a few inmaterial changes were made in the chemical and earths and earthenware schedules, proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, and at 4:15 the House adjourned until Monday next, at 10 A. M.

In the Hands of His Friends.

Richmond, Va., March 27.—Col. A. S. Buford, in reply to a communication from friends requesting him to announce himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, publishes a letter, in which he says: "For the present, however, I cannot enter into the canvass for the nomination which is already in progress. Business engagements involving important duties to the interests of other, as well as of myself, interpose imperative objections, and early and continuous personal activity in the canvass is supposed by many to be an essential condition of success—how far correctly remains to be seen—but immediate and engrossing participation in it I cannot now undertake to give; and I do not desire, and cannot allow my personal convenience to restrain or embarrass in the slightest measure the action of friends in their choice among other aspirants.

Presidential Appointment.

Washington, March 27.—The President has filled the two vacancies at the Naval Academy by the appointment of John Downes, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., son of Lieutenant John Downes, of the Navy, and John Rodgers, Jr., son of Lieutenant-Commander John Rodgers, executive officer of the battleship Indiana. The President has followed Mr. Cleveland's rule of making these appointments at large from sons of army and navy officers, who have no other means of securing such appointments.

The President has selected these names from a list of about fifty applicants, and more applications have been coming to him daily from all parts of the country.

Small Assignment in Wilmington.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27.—E. H. Sneed, furniture dealer, made an assignment today to John D. Bellamy, Esq. Liabilities and assets not learned.

DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR TARIFF BILL.

A Member of the Texas Delegation Gives His Reasons Therefor.

Washington, March 27.—It is stated on the floor of the House that there will be some Democratic votes cast for the tariff bill when it comes up for passage Wednesday next. Among those reported to be in its favor are three of the Louisiana delegation and one Texas member (Slayden, of the San Antonio district). Explaining his position, Mr. Slayden said today:

"The tariff is a business matter. I can see no good reason why the people of my district should not share in its advantages. They were greatly outraged by the free raw material policy of the Cleveland administration, which they considered legislation in favor of the manufacturers and against the producer. In 1884 the assessors in Texas collected taxes upon 4,691,008 sheep; in 1896, upon 2,140,889. If this continues we will soon be compelled to buy all our woolen clothes abroad, and in the event of war our condition might become really deplorable. I plainly promised the people of my district that if they elected me I would vote for free silver and against free wool and hides, and I shall cast both votes when the opportunity presents itself."

Instantly Killed.

Wilmington, March 27.—To-night, about 10 o'clock, a row occurred among some colored men,in a disreputable part of the city, knows as "Dross Neck," during which pistols were used.

Pemberton (colored) was shot through the head and instantly killed. The police are searching for the murderer.

WILL CUBA EVER BE FREE?

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Premier Canovas Drops a Significant Hint to a Number of Newspaper Men in an Interview.

London, March 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that negotiations for the conclusion of peace are in progress between the government of Spain and the Cuban insurgent leaders with favorable prospects.

Madrid, March 27.—After the adjournment of the Cabinet Council held yesterday, Premier Canovas informed a number of newspaper representatives, who called upon him, that the Spanish campaigns against the insurgents in Cuba are nearing a successful close.

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SIMPLY APPALLING.

Town of Greenville Several Feet Below the Level of the Water.

Jackson, Miss., March 27.—A special from Greenville to the Evening Clarion Ledger says:

"To-day is one of feverish anxiety, and it may be said the crisis is now on. The Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all merchants to close their places of business to-day, and calling every able-bodied man to the levee. At this hour the city is almost deserted of merchants, and a strong and brave fight is being made along the line to hold the great embankment. Special trains are being sent out on both roads and branches to bring in recruits. Governor McLaurin and officials of railroads are lending every assistance. The condition is critical, but hopeful"

Mr. F. C. Nelson, of this city, who is largely interested in delta farming operations and is agent for many thousand acres of land in the great valley, returned from Greenville last night. He says the water was over the levees proper yesterday evening, but was being held in check by sacks of sand and dirt piled on top, and the heroic people were still hopeful of their ability to hold the fort. The town of Greenville was then several feet below the water level, and one standing on the streets could see the hulls of steamboats above them. The sight of so much water was simply appalling.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, March 27.—Prominent West Virginians claim to have positive assurances from the President that N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The incumbent, ex-Congressman Forman, ran for Governor of Illinois on the National Democratic ticket, and it was reported that he would be allowed to remain undisturbed as a recognition of the gold Democrats. It appears, however, that Mr. Forman merely asked the President to let him keep his position for a month or so, and that this request was granted. Mr. Scott's nomination is expected about the first of May.

Part of the Crew Supposed to be Rescued.

London, March 27.—The British steamer Maroa, Captain Adams, from Norfolk, March 10th, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day. She displayed signals as she was passing the station, which the observers supposed read that she had picked up at sea the captain, engineer, second mate and a fireman of the General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras on March 7th, while on a voyage from New York for West India ports.

Spain Still Claims Victories.

Madrid, March 27.—It is reported here that the Spanish squadron has captured the rebel stronghold at Bacolor, on the Island of Luzon, Philipine Islands.

REDUCTION IN LOANS

A Disappointing Feature in the Week's Bank Statement.

TWO MILLIONS LESS OF DEPOSITS

CRITICAL PERIOD MAY APPEAR BEFORE SUMMER OPENS.

Over Fourteen Million Dollars Added to the Surplus Since 1890—Comparative Bank Statements for Three Years.

New York, March 27.—The New York Financier says this week:

A reduction of $1,891,800 in the loans of the New York banks after an expansion in that item of $8,750,000 since February 27, was a disappointing feature of the bank statement for the current week. The loan contraction was accompanied by a falling off of $2,605,500 in deposits and an increase in the reserve of $726,775. The increase in cash was only $75,400, the receipts of $462,700 in specie being offset in a measure by $387,300.

Just what brought about the decrease in the loans is not exactly clear, but the previous week's statement, it will be recalled, in the face of a six million dollar loss to the treasury by the banks, showed almost no increase in the loan item, demonstrating that a considerable liquidation was in progress. In fact, many of the banks report that their lines are rather well filled, and the market has displayed interest during the week. Any advance in the current rates, therefore, will depend in great measure on the reduction of balances which country banks maintain at this center, and which are subject to withdrawal.

In other words, the money market now awaits the revival of business at other centers.

The sudden advance in foreign exchange earlier in the week was met by the offerings of investment sterling, but as the accumulations of exchange are not supposed to be sufficient to last over six weeks, there may be a somewhat critical period so far as gold exports are concerned before summer opens. That the exports will actually occur, however, is not at all certain.

Despite the unsteadiness in the financial world for the past few years, it is a remarkable fact and one showing the excellent management of the New York banks, that the past decade shows an increase in the book value of their stock of 34.8 per cent. Since 1890 the trust companies have added $14,800,000 to their surplus, a gain equal to 70 per cent of their capital.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans—March 26, 1897, $504,478,200; March 28, 1896, $464,996,400; March 30, 1895, $482,524,100.

Specie—March 26, 1897, $85,996,900; March 28, 1896, $58,591,900; March 30, 1895, $65,578,900.

Legal tenders—March 26, 1897, $105,829,600; March 28, 1896,$76,769,400; March 30, 1895, $76,894,600.

Net deposits—March 26, 1897, $571,723,000; March 28, 1896, $482,215,500; March 30, 1895, $504,240,200.

Circulation—March 26, 1897, $10,826,800; March 28, 1896. $14,216,000; March 30, 1895, $12,895,600.

Total reserve—March 26, 1897, $191,826,500; March 28, 1896, $138,701,300; March 30, 1895. $139,473,500.

Reserve required—March 26, 1897, $142,930,750; March 28, 1896. $120,553,875; March 30, 1895, $126,060,050.

Excess of reserve—March 26, 1897, $48,895,750; March 28, 1896, $18,107,425; March 30, 1895, $13,413,450.

STRIKES HIM FAVORABLY.

Secretary Gage Listens to Propositions for Sound Money Commission.

Washington, March 27.—The executive committee appointed by the monetary conference which met recently at Indianapolis, to consider measures for bringing about a change in the financial stringency, had a long talk with Secretary Gage to-day about the formation of a National Monetary Commission. The committee consisted of a dozen members headed by H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis.

They found Mr. Gage rather favorable to the idea, and it is not unlikely that he will take some action looking to carrying out the wishes of the conference. There is some question, however, as to the expediency of taking up the matter now. Anything Secretary Gage may decide to do will probably be deferred. It will be necessary for Congress to act on the subject before a commissioner can be appointed, and most of the members of the committee will remain in Washington for a week or so to sound Senators and Representatives on their proposition.

Nearly to Danger Line.

Caruthersville, Mo., March 27.—The river is stationary here. The crevasse immediately south of here is now three-eighths of a mile wide and pouring as great a volume of water into the country as the Mississippi carries at the ordinary stage. Should the water go four inches it will overflow the levee.

A Government Office Abolished.

Washington, March 27.—The office of Shipping Commissioner at Savannah, Ga., has been abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that no necessity for it exists. Last year the Commissioner shipped 169 men only. The salary of the office was very small.

THEY ARE AFTER IT.

Only Two Applicants Stand Examination for a $5,000 Position.

Washington, March 27.—A competitive examination of candidates for the directorship of the Bureau of American Republics, which pays $5,000 a year, was conducted at the State Department this morning.

Only two candidates presented themselves—Joseph P. Smith, of Ohio; Frederick Hilder, and Grant Webster, of the District of Columbia. They were cross-questioned by the board for 10 minutes each.

When the examiners called Secretary Sherman had gone home, and no appointment was possible to-day although Director Furbish had been granted thirty days leave of absence.

If all of to-day's candidates passed the ordeal, their names, according to the rules, will be certified to the Secretary of State for his selection, but no doubt is expressed that Secretary Sherman will stick to his former determination and appoint Mr. Smith.

Change of Naval Officers.

Washington, March 27.—In today's naval orders Civil Engineer R. E. Peary is detached from the New York Navy Yard, April 20, and ordered to the Mare Island, California, yard, April 26, relieving Civil Engineer R. O. Maxson, who will go to League Island, Pa., yard, May 6, in place of Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, who goes to the New York Navy Yard on that date.

Surgeon C. U. Garatt is ordered to examination at Washington for promotion, April 5.

FILIBUSTERING IN KENTUCKY

HUNTER FOR SENATOR GETS 56 VOTES AND NO MORE.

Fear of Some Trick Keeps His Opponents From Voting and Hence no Quorum Answers the Roll.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—The roll-call at to-day's joint session showed only fifty-six members present, the anti-Hunter Republicans and free-silver and gold Democrats refusing to answer to their names. The President ruled that there was no quorum present, but said he would liberally construe that statute requiring a daily ballot for Senator, and ordered the roll-call. Those opposed to Hunter again refused to answer to their names.

Hunter received 56 votes, and the Chair ruled that there was no election, a majority of both houses not being present and voting.

The joint session then adjourned. Several members were paired, and the fear that the Hunter men would play some trick and elect their man caused the opposition to prevent a quorum.

"OLIVER OPTIC" DEAD.

Boston Man With a Well Known Nom de Plume.

Boston, March 27.—William T. Adams (Oliver Optic), died shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Adams had been sick for a long time with heart trouble. He was 75 years old.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 27.—Weather forecast for Virginia, North and South Carolina:

For Virginia—Fair; northerly winds shifting to easterly; freezing in the morning, followed by slowly rising temperature.

For North Carolina—Fair; northeasterly winds; slightly warmer on Sunday evening.

For South Carolina—Fair; northeasterly winds; colder in the morning, followed by rising temperature in northern portion.

Battleship Iowa.

Washington, March 27.—The new battleship Iowa will leave Philadelphia on Monday for New York to be docked preparatory to her official trial trip off the New England coast, April 5, permission having been finally granted by the contractor in possession of the new dry-dock to admit the vessel, providing the Navy Department assumed responsibility for any damage.

New Cruisers and Torpedo Boats.

Berlin, March 27.—In the course of consideration of the naval estimates on the passage of the measure to pass the third reading in the Reichstag today, that body rejected the proposal for a credit for the building of two new cruisers and a number of torpedo boats by the same vote—204 to 143—as that recorded upon these items in the second reading a week ago.

A Race on the Waters.

Mentone, March 27.—A race of large-raters sailed today over the course from Mentone to Nice and return. The competitors were the Ailsa and the Asphodel, and the prize was a valuable Sevres vase. The Ailsa finished first, but the race was awarded to the Asphodel on time allowance. The sky was overcast and the wind light from the southwest.

Deep Water for Darien.

Washington, March 27.—The report of Captain Carter, corps of engineers, on a survey of the harbor at Darien, Ga., recommends a channel 300 feet wide and twenty-four feet deep at an estimated cost of from $45,000 to $70,000 according to the dredge used.

Prof. White to be Ambassador to Germany.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Thomas C. Platt called on President McKinley this afternoon and was given positive assurance that Professor Andrew D. White would be nominated as Ambassador to Germany.

PENITENTIARY GUARDS

And Overseers on State Farms Changed After April First.

SUPT. SMITH'S TOUR OF INSPECTION

A NUMBER OF RADICAL CHANGES IN THE CONDITION OF CONVICTS.

White and Colored Camps to be Separated—Superintendents Not to be Made Until Fall—General Shuffle Contemplated.

Indications are that several decided changes will be made very soon in the conditions at the State penitentiary and the State farms.

Superintendent J. R. Smith has just returned from a tour of inspection to the four farms and has determined upon a course of action in bringing about needed reforms.

Mr. Smith has under his supervision four farms—the Anson, Halifax, North Hampton and Caledonia. There are in all about 1,100 convicts distributed about as follows: At the penitentiary 180, at the Halifax farm 125, the North Hampton farm 175, Anson farm 150, Caledonia farm 450.

All these farms, Mr. Smith says, he found in excellent condition and the convicts personally were reasonably well cared for.

One of the first changes he will make will be the separation of white and colored convicts. He will move all the white prisoners from the Caledonia farm and send them to Halifax and North Hampton and transfer all the colored prisoners from these to Caledonia, thereby completely separating the two races. Heretofore they have occupied the same quarters and their clothing has been laundried and distributed without reference to who has previously worn them. This will also be changed and each kept separate. This will be quite an acceptable change both for the white and colored convicts.

In separating the two races there will also be changes in the guards. Colored guards will be put over the colored convicts and white ones over the white camps.

These changes will be made, Mr. Smith said, just as soon as possible without impairing the efficiency of the guards or the interests of the farms. He will also substitute Republican or Populist overseers for the Democratic ones now in office.

These changes will be inaugurated about April 1st. It is not his purpose to make any change in farm superintendents until the crops are laid by in the coming fall.

There are now in the penitentiary buildings here in Raleigh about 180 convicts who are engaged in brick-making. Fifty of these, however, will be sent to the phosphate beds in North Hampton county very soon.

Mr. Smith seems well pleased with the prospects for the coming year in the management of penitentiary affairs and says that there are good prospects for good crops on all the State farms.

A SPIRITED DEBATE

BETWEEN THE STUDENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

President Alderman Returns From Washington—Hon. Wm. L. Wilson to Deliver Address at Commencemeat.

Chapel Hill, March 27.

President Alderman has returned from Washington where he went to get Hon. Wm. L. Wilson to deliver the address at the coming commencement.

The ninth annual inter-society debate was held in the Philanthropic hall yesterday evening. Programme was as follows:

In opening the argument for the affirmative, Mr. Graham stated that taxation was a problem, and all wars had been waged about taxation; that justice and equity, the criterions of the modern idea of taxation were fulfilled by the income tax; tax should be according to a man's ability to pay which is measured by his income; nine-tenths of our appropriations go to the enhancement of wealth, hence wealth's burden should be greater. Mr. Graham quoted Senator Sherman's opinion, "An income tax is the only one tending to equalize burdens between the poor and rich." He also advocated the facility and inexpensiveness of collecting it

Its practicability and its aid in raising revenue were also discussed.

Mr. Brogden led off for the negative, beginning with the statement that the tax was antagonistic to the principles of democracy. He based his argument upon the following principles: Income tax is an inquisitorial method of the dark ages. 2. Unjust, as it does not fall upon all the people, and takes from a man his just reward. 3. Favorable to driving money out of circulation into United States or State banks as they are not subject to taxation. 4. Against the rights of the individual. 5. Desirable neither from standpoint of labor or capital. 6. against thrift, industry and economy. Mr. Kluttz followed for the affirmative, and began by denying that it was more inquisitorial than any other tax. A man of wealth being taxed upon his purchases, practically pays less than a laboring man. Income tax would remedy this. Levy upon wealth for its own protection is not class legislation. The income tax is general in scope; does not antagonize individual liberty; does not affect prices, and does pay the debt of the Government. Direct tax is better than indirect.

Mr. Shepherd closed the argument for the negative. Merits of income tax and its advisability are entirely different in the United States from what they are in despotic countries. Although the tax now exists in England, it is approved by neither people nor parliament. Fraud is practiced to evade it. Gladstone tried to repeal it. Disraeli called it unjust. Facts show that it is costly to collect. The tax would not only increase Federal power, but would also cause conflict between State and Federal authorities. Not necessary to run the Government. It takes more from prosperous and wealthy States than others. It would become a powerful instrument in the hands of the party in power.

Each of the debaters came in on rejoinder and even succeeded in bringing out many points to refute his opponent's arguments and in favor of his side.

President McIver, after warmly complimenting the debaters on both sides, reported that the committee had been unable to decide unanimously, two being in favor of the affirmative and one siding with the negative.

Hon. R. A. Cobb, Our New State Librarian.

Mr. R. A. Cobb was born in Lincoln county, October 1st, 1839, of humble parentage. His father moved to Catawba county, and after making a hand on the farm until 17 years old, Robert entered Catawba college and received a liberal education, and to pay for the same did service in the dry goods store of D. B. Gaither, at Newton, N. C. The war of the rebellion began and he entered the service in Captain M. L. McCorkle's company as second lieutenant and was a faithful soldier. In 1863 he married Miss Falls, of Cleveland county. In 1868 he moved to Burke county, where he has lived ever since. He acted as business manager of the Morganton Star for seven years; in 1892 he was nominated by the Third or Populist party for lieutenant governor and carried the full strength of his party. In 1894 he began the publication of the Morganton Populist, and advocated co-operation, and largely through his efforts and influence Burke county that year sent Mr. S. Hoffman to the Legislature and the whole county ticket was successful for co-operation.

As chairman of the Populist party of the Eighth Congressional district Hon. R. Z. Linney, a co-operation Republican, and a friend to the free coinage of silver, owes his election largely to the efforts of Mr. Cobb, who strongly favored Linney for Congress.

Less than one month after the adjournment of the '95 Legislature Mr. Cobb, in a leading editorial of the Populist, took the ground that if co-operation was to continue in '96 Daniel L. Russell was the natural candidate for Governor and A. F. Hileman, a Populist, for Lieutenant Governor. He stood to his convictions until he saw his man nominated for Governor, but contrary to his judgment, the Populist State convention put forward Wm. A. Guthrie for Governor, and being a true Populist, Mr. Cobb stood by Guthrie until he issued that famous circular letter advising his friends to support the Democratic nominee instead of the co-operationist. He dropped Mr. Guthrie, and advised his friends to support D. L. Russell, and therefore proved an important factor in the election of Governor Russell.

Mr. Cobb's position in the great contest for United States Senator in this State is known and read by all our citizens. In concert with Hon. Harry Skinner, he was one of the most important figures in and out of the minority Populist caucus that favored carrying out a solemn pledge especially when the conditions were faithfully carried out by both the contracting parties, and when Mr. Pritchard proved that he had performed his part of the contract and gave further pledges under his own signature that he would act in the future as in the past towards his Populist friends, Mr. Cobb did not hesitate to exert all his powers to secure the re-election of Mr. Pritchard.

The Democrats nominated J. C. Ellington. The Butler Populists nominated E. A. Cole, and the minority Populists nominated Mr. Cobb for State Librarian. Mr. Cobb was elected over all by 26 majority in both houses.

Mr. Cobb's policy is for the Populists to preserve their identity intact in the future as in the past and invite all men who believe in reform to come and go with them. Also to continue as a matter of State policy co-operation with their Republican friends in '98, as we had it in '94 and '96.

He is an earnest, impressive public speaker, and is always in front of the battle when the people's cause is at stake. He is now a citizen of Raleigh, is a consistant member of the Methodist church and will identify himself while in Raleigh with the Central Methodist church. J. P.

Without Shedding Blood.

New York Evening Sun.

In the good old times when a heretic was condemned his sentence ran in mercy, "without shedding blood." That meant that he was to be burned alive. The powers now have established a "peaceful blockade" of Crete. That means starve them to death. Let there be no effusion of blood. Merely apply the Sultan's bowstring, while Christian powers—to serve their own exclusive aims—pull the ends. This is not all of the performance. Three weeks ago the Greek was the Turk's master in his own waters. Her fleet could have swept him from the seas and have sunk his warships within sight of Stamboul. The powers threw a lasso and pinioned Greece's arm "without effusion of blood," while German and English artificers worked day and night to put the Turk's ships in order for him and enable him to take the sea, his engine-rooms manned with Germans and Englishmen. Nor is this all, in order to hold his ground against the Greek it was imperative that the Turk should transfer his troops from Asia Minor by water, which he could not have done with the Greek fleet free. So the anaconda, led by Britain, wound its folds around the victim, "without effusion of blood," while a German quatermaster service attended to the Turk's transportation for him.

His Tip.

"Don't I get a tip?" asked the barber after he had finished cutting the tall man's hair.

"What for?" asked the tall man.

"Why, for taking such good care of you. Gentlemen generally give me something."

"Well, so will I," said the tall man as he took his tally. "You may keep the hair."—Pick Me Up.

TRYING TO DODGE TAXATION.

Democratic Primaries Off—Mayoralty to "Go as You Please."

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27.—An extreme case of trying to dodge taxation was argued yesterday before Judge Norwood, sitting as of the Superior Court for this county. The action is for H. G. Springs, reputed to be worth $250,000 and known for nearly a half century as an old Charlottean. There are two cases and the motion was for a removal to another county on oath that the party could not obtain justice in this court. The motion was denied. Action in this cause grows out of the efforts of Springer to evade taxes due by him to this city and county.

He claims to be a resident of Gaston county. If it be so, he goes home but seldom, as it is a well known fact and peculiarly associated with him that he never goes outside of the corporate limits of Charlotte. He now is, and has always been for over twenty years, a boarder at the Central Hotel. Evasions of this kind throw the burden of taxation on the poorer classes, and unrest consequently follows, breeding anarchy, communism and socialism.

It has been decided to call the Democratic primaries "off" and let the mayoralty candidates "go as you please." The Republicans will support Eli B. Springs for that position, because of his business ability, conservatism and general excellent worth.

A Plain Man in the White House.

It is not within the recollection of man that there has been such a plain, unaffected man of the people in the White House. This is not a statement of commendation, but a chronicle of fact. The writer has often heard Major McKinley express dissatisfaction with the White House management, whereby senators and representatives were kept away from the President by White House subordinates. He is evidently determined that during his administration the people shall have an opportunity to see him. He will find it rather hard during the first few months, but later on it will be easy enough to see such people as have a right to present their business personally to him.

After Lincoln's tragic death people found it difficult to see the President, because President Johnson hedged himself about with rules and regulations It was hard to get into the presence of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland. But McKinley has given orders that the people shall not be excluded from him. They have a right to get into his business office and do business with him. The employees today did their best to help people get to him. There is no formality in his greetings. He receives men just as he received callers when he was a member of Congress. Wherever his memory serves him well, he calls men by their names, and he today shook hands with "George," with "Jack," with "Billy" and other old friends in a most gratifying manner. Was he busy? Well, I should say so. There were senators and representatives galore, with candidates for office to be introduced. He received them all.—Exchange.

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Suits from $18 to $60.
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No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
The Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat

SOUTHERN INN
At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.
Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.
Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

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Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 3:00 and 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

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The cheapest house in town to buy . . . . .

First-Class Groceries

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Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.
Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.
Tomato Bouillon, in glass.
Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.
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My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.
Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

BROWN'S AUTOMATIC OIL CANS.

The best and safest Oil Can ever offered on this market. A child can operate it without soiling the floor or spilling the oil. It is economical, convenient and practical. Sold only by

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GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.
Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of
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Pocahontas Steam Coal.
Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the
Best Steam Coal in America.
Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.
Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.
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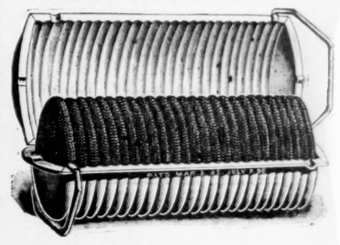
The Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan.



The boy stood on the burning deck,
The flames roared o'er his head;
"Father!" he cried; "Why don't the cook
Save that last loaf of bread?"
"Be calm, my child," the sire replied;
"Let those escape who can;
Why wont you learn, the bread can't burn?
It's in a Quaker Pan."

Packs in the oven like cord wood. Nothing to worry about. The steam inside prevents burning and insures a rich brown, even crust, regardless of top or bottom. Such bread will keep longer than when baked in any other way.
The Quaker Pan is just as good for Cake or Pudding.
Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.
220 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

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Sunday, one year	2.00
" six months	1.00
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:28
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
			7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot..	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD MAGNATES

Disturbed Over the Supreme Court Decision.

TRANS-MISSOURI FREIGHT ASSOCIAT'N

LAWYERS DISAGRREE AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

Roads Withdrawing From Associations—Commission Rates Higher—Excursion Rates to San Francisco Abrogated.

Chicago, Ill., March 26.—A conference of the local operators of Chicago railroads was held today in the office of George N. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. B. F. Ayer, general counsel for the Illinois Central company, presided, and there was a full attendance of lawyers from lines west, south and north of Chicago.

The conference was called on account of the Supreme Court's decision adverse to railroad traffic associations. The prevailing sentiment of those present showed that the western railroad lawyers are practically a unit in the opinion that the eastern railroad lawyers and Joint Traffic association magnates are wrong, and from a legal standpoint, in assuming that the decision does not place the stamp of illegality on any other association except the Trans-Missoiri Freight association. The lawyers declared unanimously that the decision outlawed such associations as the Western Freight association, and the result of the conference will be that such roads as have not already formally withdrawn from that organization will forthwith send notice to that effect. The relation of the decision to passenger associations was not discussed sufficiently for a general opinion to be given out and each road for the present will be guided by its own lawyers.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Sioux City and Northern, the latter road running between Minneapolis and O'Neill, Neb., sent notices of withdrawal today from all traffic associations. The Western Freight association has practically ceased to exist, many employees have already been discharged for lack of work to do, and those of a higher grade are seeking positions elsewhere. Most of the officials have contracts which run to 1898, including Commissioner Midgeley, who is now in the Holy Land on a sick-leave absence.

The disagreement of trans-continental roads as to the payment of commissions is reported to have already led to independent action on the part of the Union Pacific, which may be the beginning of serious rate troubles in the absence of the Trans-Continental association agreement, except on paper. The Union Pacific is said to have raised commissions over its lines from the Missouri river to Denver $2 and to California points $3.

The Chicago-St. Paul passenger situation is also reported to be in a condition bordering on collapse on rates. The Supreme Court's decision has had the effect of abrogating the agreement of the Ttrans-Continentai Passenger association to pool the business for the Christian Endeavor convention to be held in San Francisco next July and there is danger now of a free-for-all bid for the business of each line, which might bring rates from Chicago and return down to $20.

FIGHT ON THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Believed That Major Rollins Cannot Get the Job.

Asheville Citizen.

The publication in the Citizen yesterday of the news relative to the probable prevention of the appointment of Maj. W. W. Rollins to the collectorship was the occasion of considerable discussion in political circles. To almost all Democrats and many Republicans the news was a great surprise.

It is now confidently believed by many influential Republicans that Senator Rollins cannot secure the appointment. It is known that Representative Freeman, of Henderson county, a warm supporter of John G. Grant, of Hendersonville, was in the city yesterday to secure the records to which the Citizen referred. Mr. Freeman left for Washington yesterday afternoon with three duplicates of the record, and, it is said, was loaded with other information which he expects to use with advantage. As the Citizen predicted, these matters will be submitted to the appointing powers for scrutiny before the major is given a commission.

It is not believed that Mr. Freeman can, by any influence, he swerved from this course. It is, with him, an old case of "getting even." Senator Rollins at one time went against Mr. Freeman in a political matter. Mr. Freeman, the story goes, told the major that he might some time regret having done so.

It will be recalled that H. A. Gudger left for the capital on the train with Mr. Freeman, and it has been suggested that Mr. Gudger wanted to be on hand in the event the collectorship went begging.

It is thought by many Republicans that there will be a general slate smashing before many days, and that appointments will be indefinitely postponed.

Some Asheville Republicans, even those who oppose Maj. Rollins, say that if Grant and his friends succeed in shelving the major in the collectorship fight they will at the same time paralyze whatever chance Grant may have of getting the place. They say that if Senator Pritchard does not see the major given the office he will not be likely to allow the prize to fall into the arms of the man who tripped him.

Those who are on the inside say that H. S. Harkins' business in Washington was connected solely with the collectorship snarl. Harkins has all along had the tip that there was no necessity of his going to Washington to look after the postmastership—that he had it beyond peradventure. But then the collectorship complications arose and he was called to Washington for consultation as the compromise man should Rollins fail to reach the goal.

Harkins is expected home in a few days, and it is thought that it is about settled that he is to take the place he was first booked for, the postoffice. And it is here that it is suggested that H. A. Gudger is to come in, taking the place of compromise candidate.

A Republican who is not mixed up in the factional fight said today that Maj. Rollins has the endorsement of prominent men of 36 out of 40 counties in the Fifth district, and of almost every member of the Legislature as well.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

Is Messrs. Woollcott & Son's Big Department Store.

That Raleigh has a big department store is an assured fact, and a visit to Messrs. Woolcott & Son's place of business on East Martin street will convince you. From top to bottom this mammoth house is packed with goods of all descriptions. On the first floor is to be found the white goods, dress goods, book, novelty and grocery departments. In the book department is to be found books from the pen of the very best authors, books that retail the world over for twenty-five cents, but Messrs. Woolcott & Sons sell them for ten cents. You can get a good novel for five cents, and a better one at a fraction higher price, running up into the dollars, everything in the way of books you will find in this department.

In the grocery department is to be found a large stock of choice family groceries, and the prices will surprise you. They are all fresh, too. How can they sell first-class groceries so cheap? is the question asked. Because they pay cash for them and sell them for cash, thus giving their customers the benefit of part of the profits.

Passing to the second floor of this big department store you find the millinery department, which is equipped with the newest and loveliest creations of the season, and the prices are to suit the times. On this floor is also located the five and ten cent counters, containing various fancy and useful articles. On the opposite side from these counters the crockery and china departments are situated. Everything that the heart could wish for in this special line can be found on these counters, and at remarkably low prices.

The third floor is devoted exclusively to the wholesale department and an immense stock is kept constantly on hand, and orders from out-of-town customers receive immediate attention.

Messrs. Woollcott & Sons are enterprising merchants and deserve much credit for giving the people of Raleigh and vicinity the benefit of an up-to-date department store. The firm is an old established one and is well equipped in every particular.

Don't forget to read their great big advertisement which appears on page 5. You will find a full description of their immense stock of goods, and at a price that puts them within reach of all—the poor and the rich alike.

Tariff and the Treasury.

From the Mail and Express.

Representative Dalzell's magnificent argument in the House yesterday in favor of the Dingley bill must be recognized as one of the ablest and most important in the whole series of speches which the tariff debate has called forth. It was especially timely in that it dealt, lucidly and convincingly, with one feature of the protectionist policy which deserves vastly more attention than it has received in the present discussion.

The essence of Mr. Dalzell's plea is that the pending tariff bill is practically a measure of financial reform, and he enforces his contention along a line of reasoning which leaves no doubt of its soundness. Under the operation of protection the condition of the treasury never gave cause for alarm. It was solvent, stable, safe and self-supporting. The currency was equally secure against speculators and raiders. The gold reserve supported itself, and during the whole period from the birth of the greenbacks down to 1893 only $3,000,000 of those notes had been presented for redemption in coin. The advent of Clevelandism and Wilsonism changed all this security and order into uncertainty and chaos. The treasury was drained of its money, the gold reserve had to be replenished by the sale of bonds, the currency became demoralized, and the government was victimized by raiders who forced it to redeem more than $350,000,000 of greenbacks in the three years following the passage of the Wilson tariff. That comparison —$350,000,000 of greenback redemption in three years of Democratic free trade against $3,000,000 of greenback redemption in thirty-two years of Republican protection—tells the whole story of the Wilson folly and extravagance.

Protection is a safeguard to the treasury and free trade is a menace to it. A practical tariff revision like that now under consideration will afford the groundwork for currency reform, and it will greatly simplify the whole problem. The complications now apparent in our financial system all spring from and are enormously aggravated by the senseless and ruinous revenue policy which Mr. Cleveland and his free trade idolators saddled upon the country. With a protective tariff capable of yielding sufficient revenue for the needs of the government, the currency question can be easily settled. It is a peril which never existed until it was called into being by free trade ignorance and obstinacy, and it will be entirely stripped of its dangerous character when the conditions that gave it birth have been removed by Republican statesmanship expressed in a protective tariff.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

Some folk are like frogs—they can't sing for croaking.

Lot's wife probably wouldn't have looked back if Lot hadn't kept hollering at her not to.

A woman can land any man she wants to if she can only make him think he is landing her.

The mere hideous a woman's hat is the easier she'll believe you when you compliment her on it.

No matter how watery her eyes get, a girl is never really crying until she puts her hand over her mouth.

Women are born to hurt the thing they love most; even a little girl likes a doll best that will cry when she pinches it.

Disappointed.

First Lawyer: "It seems to me Hawksby looks glum for a man who has just secured the position of counsel for a great railroad corporation."

Second Lawyer: "Yes; but you see he thought he had a show to become one of the company's porters."

Seasoning.

If bock beer makes a spring
And a swallow makes a summer,
If you swallow enough, by jing,
'Twill make you a full bummer.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

A CHURCH AND PASTOR RECEIVED INTO THE CONNECTION.

Sale of Church Publications Falling Off—Conference Papers are Having a Rough Time.

Staunton, Va., March 26.—This was the third day of the 113th annual conference of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal church, South. The Rev. S. Keener Cox, of Winchester, led the introductory devotional exercises with an appropriate prayer, the congregation singing hymn 221, "Draw Near, oh Son of God." Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, presided. He makes a handsome impression by his methodical manner and affable way of steering the conference's business.

The Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Winchester, chairman of the committee on nomination for the selection of a place of meeting of the next conference, moved that this question be made a special order for consideration tomorrow morning. The contest for the privilege of entertaining next year's conference seems to be narrowed down between Charlestown and Hinton, W. Va. So far, it is impossible to say which of the two will be the point selected.

The feature of today's proceedings was the application of the Rev. H. W. Gross, pastor of the Evangelical church of Hagerstown, who, with the lay delegate, C. D. Lowery, came before this conference seeking organic union therewith. The Hagerstown congregation in its application said that they had 120 members and a handsome church and parsonage. Dr. Gross was introduced to the conference and made a pleasing plea for admission.

A committee consisting of Dr. Denny, the Revs. S. K. Cox and J. T. Williams and Messrs. Robert Magruder and T. T. Fishburne reported to the conference favoring the admission of Dr. Gross and his congregation. Bishop Galloway, with face full of warm welcome, met Dr. Gross and a ripple of pleasurable excitement was written on the face of every member of the conference at this accession of a large congregation to membership of this conference.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Smith, speaking to report No. 2 of the board of education, which suggested that he accept the principalship of Randolph-Macon academy, of Port Royal, Va., in addition to his present duties as president of Randolph-Macon college, expressed his willingness to assume the new duties proposed to be placed on him.

Bishop Galloway introduced Dr. J. D. Barbee, agent of the publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., who in addressing the conference referred to the fact that the church's book trade was diminished on account of hard times. He commented on the commendable qualities of the various books published by the church printing house.

Dr. J. J. Lafferty of the Richmond Christian Advocate spoke to the conference on the need of supporting church papers. He said: "Our conference papers are having a rough time. The whole country is having a rough time." He begged for assistance in the circulation of church papers.

Rev. W. S. Campbell, secretary and general agent of the Bible society of Virginia, who is a Presbyterian, in addressing the conference, said that a year ago, in last year's conference, Bishop Hargrove had declared that there was no greater work than that of the Bible society, and that in blotting out any denomination no more harm would be done than were you to obliterate the American Bible society. "This," said Mr. Campbell, "is a work of no one church, but of all the churches." He said that in an old established city of Virginia he found 127 out of 700 families without Bibles.

Rev. Dr. George W. Finley, pastor of the Tinkling Spring Presbyterian church, was introduced to the conference. After the singing of the long doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Gross of Hagerstown, Md., who was today admitted into the conference.

Tonight the annual celebration of the Missionary society was held, at which Rev. J. W. Woolling, missionary to Brazil, and Rev. Collin Denny, of Vanderbilt university, delivered appropriate addresses.

The Case of Wade Hampton.

From the Statesville Landmark.

General and ex-Governor and ex-Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, now United States railroad commissioner, is slowly dying in Washington city, and the fact attracts but cursory attention from the newspapers of his own State. Twenty years ago, while governor, he was thrown from a mule while hunting, his leg was broken and for days, if not weeks, his life hung by a thread. It was thought he would die, and the heart of South Carolina stood still. There was nothing else of interest in the papers of the State, the people wanted to know of nothing else. Hampton was the popular idol and it was felt that if his life were lost all would be lost. But the current of popular affection turned. The stream found another channel and Hampton was left upon the bank. A North Carolinian passing through South Carolina some months ago, stood at a railroad station and a train came in with Gen. Hampton on board. He sat at an open window while the train stopped, and nobody spoke to him or seemed to know him. Certainly nobody there cared for him. Presently he will die, unmourned save by a few. There will be a temporary revival of the old feeling, a momentary ebullition of grief, an outward demonstration of it which will belie the inward feeling, and then he will be forgotten.

It is a sad thing for a man to outlive his popularity. It is sadder still to reflect upon the caprices of the populace. But in all ages it has been known to enthrone men in its heart, then tear them out without apparent reason ,and cast them aside as an old suit of clothes is discarded. "Pity that poor man who hangs on princes' favors," but pity him more whose hopes depend upon the changeable multitude.

JustLanded from San Francisco.

Police Justic: "What's the charge against this prisoner?"

Officer: "He hed th' delerious trimmins, sor."

Police Justice: "Um! Looks sober enough now."

Officer: "He sad he saw an airship, sor."

When Sam Jones Preached.

When Sam Jones preached the gospel they came—a motley band—
A pilgrimage of people, bound for the promised land;
The land that's all still beyond that stream whose waters rough and wide,
Lead to the walls of glory just on the other side!

When Sam Jones preached the gospel, it seemed the light came down
And all the lilies of God's love bloomed in the thorniest crown;
And the sun streamed on the morning, and many a tearful eye
Followed his footsteps to that land "where our possessions lie."

When Sam Jones preached the gospel, over the city's strife
There dreamed, and gleamed, and streamed a tide of everlasting life!
We saw—even in the darkest day, and in the stormiest night,
"Sweet fields arrayed in living green and rivers of delight."

When Sam Jones preached the gospel! * * Away with grief and loss!
Is there a lonely road? * * At last it leads to Calvary's Cross!
And the Night is light! and light! and light the solemn darkness gives:
I know that God's above us, and "my Redeemer lives!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

Just a Bit Personal.

Dr. Emil Holub, the African traveler, who last year visited the United States, is dangerously ill in Vienna.

Bishop F. D. Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., has confirmed 22,000 persons during the twenty-seven years of his episcopate.

Ex-Senator Pugh attempted to enter the House of Representatives last week, but the doorkeeper refused to let him do so, inasmuch as the House recently adopted a rule debarring ex-senators from the privileges of the floor. Mr. Pugh went sadly away, forgetting for the moment that he is also an ex-representative, and is, therefore, entitled to the courtesy he sought.

The anthem for Queen Victoria, "Domine, salvam fac reginam nostram," has been sung daily by the nuns of the Benedictine abbey of Princethorpe, England, throughout the whole of her reign. This has been done in gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to the Benedictine community by the English government when they fled to England from Montargis during the French revolution.

At a meeting of the County Kildare Archaeological society the other day a hat worn by Daniel O'Connell was exhibited. O'Connell's name in his own handwriting was written on the inside of the hat, which was of large dimensions, the width inside being eight and one-half inches, and its longer diameter ten inches. The chairman of the meeting put on the hat, which entirely covered his head and went down to his chin.

General Horace Porter's nomination as ambassador to France has been confirmed, but he has intimated to his friends that he does not intend to sail for France until May 1. This delay will give him an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies at the dedication of Grant's tomb. General Porter has been active in the management of the Grant monument fund, and it, of course, accords with his own wishes to delay his departure until the monument has been formally dedicated.

A Man of Resource.

From Pearson's Weekly.

A good story is told of the late Count Gleichen when he was an ambassador in London. At a dinner party it was his hard luck to have to conduct to table a lady of a taciturn and unresponsive nature.

To all his polite nothings she answered never a word. Nothing daunted, he continued to ply her with small talk, till at last she slowly turned her head toward him and deliberately yawned.

The count was equal to the occasion. "Ah, madam," he said loudly, "I also have gold in my teeth."

A Soft Thing.

The fat man smiled self-satisfied: "Good-natured?" he repeated. "True, but then I have not been hurt so much by knocking up against the hard corners of life."

There was no tangible circumstance, howe'er mundane, but had its typical reaction upon the mental equipoise.

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M. ROSENTHAL.

A Grand Review!

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1897.

A SOUND FROM THE TOMB.

The Goldsboro Argus of the 27th inst. contains an editorial that must not go unnoticed. The editor, however, makes an "old and esteemed friend" of his say it, instead of saying it himself, but, of course, for political effect, the Argus agrees with him, and so will many Democrats. We quote that windy part in it that has nothing in it but buncombe, and yet the gist of the editorial, for the facts will not bear the old man out in his opinions:

"He sees the danger and distress following the political power now in North Carolina, and like a true patriot, he is deeply anxious to see a change. He writes in hope that the Democracy will arouse and be at work at once to help redeem the State. He says: 'It will not do to give up, but we must resolve that the State shall be free from Republican domination.' God speed the day! To save the State from misrule and extravagance and corruption the honest, faithful men—not politicians and office-seekers—in all the parties must resolve to relieve North Carolina of the rule and ruin gang. Nothing else will save the State and keep it on an upward grade of prosperity."

So far as the Executive of the State is concerned, there is a modicum of truth in the above extract; but so far as the Republican party is concerned, there is not an atom of truth, sense or reason in it.

So far as the laws enacted by the late Legislature go, we are free to say the bulk of them are wise and the best ever made by any Legislature of North Carolina.

There were laws enacted that are not approved by the Republican party; but will the Argus be as honest as we, in admitting that no Legislature that ever sat, failed to pass laws that were or could be approved by all the people?

This last Legislature did pass such laws, but they were few, comparatively speaking, and will be corrected by the next Legislature.

We do not all see things alike, and a law that Republicans believe to be for the best interest of the people, may be considered by Democrats bad.

That is a matter of State and political opinion; but to characterize the Republican party as a gang of rascals, etc., is so contemptible, mean and low-lived that it is hardly worthy of a respectable newspaper to call attention to it.

Governor Russell has made many mistakes in his appointments. It was right that he, or any Governor, should have certain power in the State, but the Governor has gone out of his way; he has displeased his party, but it is to be hoped that these men thus appointed may fill the offices economically and honestly; but many of them are not Republicans, and the Republican party cannot, and will not, be responsible for their acts.

The Republican party stands for good government, for honest and economic government—government for and by the people. It represents the best interpretation of statecraft, and while there may be (and it is unfortunate) differences among its members if wrongs and mistakes are made they must fall upon the heads of those in authority, and not upon the Republican party, for to a certain degree they have broken away from that party and set up shop of their own; but the grand old party will remain true to its principles and steadfast in its effort to better the condition of the masses of the people.

There are many acts of the Legislature we are proud of, and we have reason to be so, and the people will applaud them before another Legislature convenes.

It paved the way for laws that will be enacted that will put North Carolina in the front rank of the progressive States of the Union.

THE "RETAINERS" ARE $700 NOW.

The Governor has drawn another $350 "retainer" fee. This time for Attorney William Day and his law partner, Mr. McCreary, both Seaboard Air Line attorneys. These gentlemen were engaged in the work of lobbying for and pleading for the Governor's anti-lease bill, and we presume that this $350 was in payment for services performed. As this is a case between two railroads, it is becoming a burning question about the right of the Governor paying out of the treasury $700 for attorney's fees.

It is possible we may be misinformed, but as our grapevine telegraph is pretty reliable, we shall venture to give it for what it is worth. It was told us that Mr. Day had been sent by the Governor to Attorney General Walser to ascertain if he would go to Greensboro and open the case on the part of the State. Our information is that the Attorney General casually remarked that it looked to him as if it was a case between two railroad companies, but, however, the matter would be taken under consideration..

Whether the Attorney General said this or no, he would not have missed the mark if he had shot that way.

Seven hundred dollars of the people's money as "retainers," or whatever you please to call it, to argue a case in which the State has no interest, beyond the interest she already has safely secured. Paying out money to attorneys to gratify the spleen of a one-man-power executive.

Judge Avery, Mr. Day and Mr. McCreary are all Democrats, and they are our Republican Governor's advisers. He chooses to select such, and to say to the people there are no competent Republican lawyers in the State.

Pshaw! We have kept our temper through all this miserable muddle, but it looks just now as if we were going to get mad and make the fur fly.

There is another story just behind this which needs just a little further development, which will produce such spicy reading as to make some people's hair stand on end.

INTENSELY PARTISAN.

Hon. Julian S. Carr is a clever gentleman, and as a man we like him, but he is so desperately partisan that we feel it incumbent upon us to call him down. There is a certain letter (private, of course) that is going the rounds of the Democratic press, except the News and Observer, that requires a little attention. Mr. Carr's caricatures of the Republican party are hardly worthy of the high character of the gentleman. It is scarcely possible that he can really at heart believe what he says. One would think in reading his letter that there was not an honest Republican on the face of the earth. Mr. Carr certainly does not believe this, that is, we should be sorry to think so. Because Governor Russell has made a mistake in the discharge of his duties does not guarantee Col. Carr making a wholesale onslaught upon the Republican party.

It is politics to take advantage of all weak points of the enemy, the same as in war, but to assume a superiority of forces or virtue is not justified by the facts.

The Raleigh Tribune on the Governor's appointments (virtually his selection, at least) to the Board of Agriculture:

"Now here is a spectacle for Republicans of the State to contemplate. Not satisfied with selecting the bitterest Democrats in the State for his immediate legal advisers, he turns down Republicans for Populists."

We see where the Governor is right. He selects Democratic lawyers because he wants sound legal opinion; and he prefers Populists to Republicans because the former were once Democrats, and may be supposed to have at least a little sense.—Asheville Citizen.

How easy it is for great minds to run in the same groove. Of course Democrats and Populists are the only honest people in the State. Republicans are thieves, rascals, scoundrels, and ought to be exterminated.

The Raleigh Tribune, a good Republican paper, is devoting much of its energies to fighting Gov. Russell. If you will notice carefully these days there are evidences in many quarters of internal disturbance in the radical ranks. But at home here, Gen. Lusk has returned and may be relied upon to whip the nonsense out of any who dare fail to toe the mark.—Asheville Gazette.

If he does, he will do more than he was able to do while a member of the Legislature. Fossilized Republicans must take a back seat.

The young men of the party must come to the front. They are the coming leaders of the Republican party.

Gov. Russell has appointed Col. Thomas H. Sutton, of Fayetteville, judge of the Eastern criminal district court. Judge Sutton began his political career as an ardent Republican, but became a strong Democrat, and remained a Democrat until last summer, when he returned to "his first love" and was elected as a Republican to the last Legislature.—The Franklin Times.

BISHOP TURNER

To His Critics: His Warm Reply to Them.

HE DECLARES FOR FORTY YEARS

HE HAS FOUGHT AND LABORED ON THE SIDE OF LAW AND ORDER.

What He Says of Lynching—He Does Not Take Back Anything, But Gives Answer That Must Be Respected.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Bishop Henry M. Turner, the leading religious representative of his race in the south, perhaps in America, has written a spirited reply to criticisms that have been made of his famous editorial on lynching. He pays his respects to the local afternoon paper which exhumed his editorial after it was six weeks old, revivified it, and produced it in the form of a sensation. He makes a full reply to the many criticisms of his utterances:

"Editor Constitution: Notwithstanding my dislike of newspaper notoriety I see I have been quite fulsomely and gratuitously presented to the public of late, through the daily newspapers, in a variety of characters which, to say the least, is not enviable. Some five weeks ago I wrote a little editorial for The Voice of Missions, the organ of the missionary department of the A. M. E. church, of which I am president, and of which organ I am editor-in-chief, and recommended the colored people to defend their homes when assaulted by the lynchers and mobs of the land who are repeatedly entering the domiciles of my race, and not only slaughtering men, but frequently their wives, and even innocent children, until, according to the verdict of a United States judge, about twenty thousand of these and other unlawful murders have been perpetrated in this so-called Christian nation within the last twelve or fifteen years.

"The Voice of Missions containing the editorial was printed, mailed and had reached all parts of the country, Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, and most of the thousand copies which are sent to Africa have reached their destination. And after the paper had been read, laid aside and forgotten from one end of the nation to the other, that little, old, stale and defunct editorial for some purpose is resurrected, re-published, magnified and supplemented and telegraphed over the country, for what purpose the King of heaven only knows. We pray, however, the blessings of God upon the generous friend, but whatever mischief may be pressed out of it will be due to his or their desire to create an unnecessary sensation, but thank God I am too old now, and have been in public life too many years and before the people of Georgia too long, and am known as a messenger of peace too well—for thirty three years' residence in this state is too long to count for nothing, and forty years' association with it, for I was holding great religious revivals in the principal cities and towns of Georgia (although I lived in Columbia, S. C.,) forty years ago, or in 1857. And many of the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation, white and colored, were led to accept Christ under my preaching. Therefore it is too late in the day to make any considerable number of either race in Georgia believe that I would do anything in contravention of the public peace and welfare of law-abiding citizens, or would so far forget myself as to try to incite the colored people to any form of incendiarism, or desperadoism or brew a race war, as several of the newspapers are trying to do. I was preaching peace and obedience to law and order in Georgia before the most of these newspapers were dreamed of, or the editors and publishers were born.

"I did say let every negro in this country, who had a spark of manhood in him, protect his domicile from the ravages of the lynchers that infest the land with guns, for the lynchers are always supplied with them, and never fail to use them, and how else could a man protect his wife, children and loved ones or himself, unless he returned the compliments of the lynchers, for scores, yes, hundreds of houses that have been invaded by the lynchers are not rapists, murderers, barn-burners, horse and mule stealers and Bible thieves. This has been repeatedly found out after the victims were dead. And even if they are, the bloody, inhuman and brutal monsters, as I am sorry to say, too many have been, the lynchers even then are not the judges nor the jury that is authorized by law to try the case.

"I was on a train several months ago and a crowd of men boarded the car, going to the next station to 'lynch a negro,' as they said, and they were laughing, talking, swinging bottles of liquor around, cracking jokes, and there was not a mad man in the crowd. Lynching of that negro to them was having a little fun. But the cheriff, a noble white gentleman, fled with the negro, and thus prevented the jollification.

"But I said nothing about white lynchers or black lynchers, for no one knows whether the lynchers of the land are white or black; the coroner's jury, by law, is charged with the investigation, and they never know who they are, what color they are; in almost every instance the parties are unknown, and I judge that black lynchers are playing their part, as the negro generally takes a hand in all kinds of wickedness and brutality. I have frequently read where they were trying to get up a lynching bee, and judge they have frequently succeeded. People, however, are invariably so ignorant of them that no one can ever find them when governors offer thousands of dollors for their identification.

"I have never advised any colored person to resist the sheriff, bailiff, constable, or any other arresting officer, or to make himself a walking magazine, as some of the newspapers are trying to charge upon me. No man in the state has preached, lectured and pleaded for submission to law and good government more than I. When I was a member of the Georgia constitutional convention I did everything in my power to have a provision adopted that would prevent the sale of pistols and other deadly pocket weapons. And when I was a member of the legislature I got another member to offer a bill to the same effect and move its reference to the judiciary committee, and as I was a member of that committee, I did everything I could to have them recommend it to the body, but they smothered it in the committee, and had the bill passed hundreds of men now dead would have been living today and contributing to the wealth of our state. So far from being a blood-thirsty monster, as some of the maligning newspapers would have it, there are only two things in the world—I can kill a venemous snake, if he is not too large, and a bedbug. I would kill a flea, if I could ever catch him; I cannot kill a chicken nor a bug nor a worm, but I will not promise that I would not offer the lynchers a battle if they were to surround me with any instrument at my command.

"Some of the newspapers have said I was trying to array the negroes against the southern whites. They know I never uttered a word about the south. I simply said in 'this country.' Negroes have been lynched in all parts of the nation, and so far as the negro is concerned, there is no north or south—he is a distinct factor. North, south, east or west he has his friends and his foes in every part of the country. As for the south, no man has defended it more than I have, both in this country and in Europe. When pressed to speak upon southern lynchings in London, before possibly 10,000, I refused, and gave as my reason that I never reflected upon my own locality when out of it, but said whatever I pleased at home. 'And please remember there are no more lynchings in the south than in the north, in proportion to the population.' And a lady from the United States exclaimed: 'You are wrong; you do not know what you are talking about.' So far as the south is concerned, I have paraded and complimented its recognition of colored industrial merit in every part of the world I have traveled. I have said whatever the negro can do, the whites of the south would patronize and encourage. If he is a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith, carriage maker, painter, engineer, silver or goldsmith, he would find ready employment, regardless of his color. I have spoken of the millions of dollars the south had spent in the education of the negro and have even defended slavery itself as a providential institution until men and women have tried to hiss me from the platform.

"So far as charging me with trying to provoke a race war is but the jargon of ridiculosity. I would have better sense than that if I was an inmate of the insane asylum. What could the negro do with the whites in a war? They would exterminate him in a day. And I beg to say, as one who knows my race as well as any man that lives, that there is not a black man in the nation who is dreaming of such a thing, and they are horrified every time they see it in the newspapers and they believe those who write them do it with a malicious intent.

"As the papers say that I am such a representative man, please allow me to take the advantage of their compliment and representatively say to them and all the other members of the dominant race, that the aggregate colored man wishes to live in peace with the white people. The colored race loves the white and begs to be the children of law and order and not the victims of the lynchers. So far as the white people are taking any hand in it, and if the higher, better and controlling whites, supported by 78,000 white ministers of the country, will rise up in their majesty and put down the lynchers and give the negro an opportunity to apply the civil law to the low, vicious, brutal and degraded members of our own race, you will see that it will be done, and it will be done to perfection, and when the negro fails to do it, we will request you to come to our aid. For I know that the negro can govern his own race, to say the least, for I have seen him governing from president down and doing so to perfection. At all events, something ought to be done; our newspapers are charnel mediums; heralding the tidings of blood at the hands of lawless mobs throughout the nation almost daily. I heard Bishop George F. Pierce, in a great sermon delivered in Augusta, Ga., in 1858, say 'that bloodshed by the hands of the despoiler of domestic felicity, would call for retribution till it came, if it lingered seventy years.' I heard Rev. Henry Ward Beecher say in Washington city, preaching in the First Presbyterian church in 1865: 'Blood calls for blood and vengeance for vengeance.' But it is useless to quote from great authorities, or even the Bible, for the arguments are endless against lawless bands. But unless there is a halt called in taking innocent life, God only knows where matters will end. The condition of this country today is similar to that of France just before the bloody orgies. And if something is not done the same results will follow, that overtook that country.

"We have been represented by some of the papers as having no interest about the lawlessness of certain brutal colored men. If some of these newspaper editors and reporters who are writing such articles will visit the negro churches and hear the colored ministry preaching against every kind of misbehavior and thundering order and law from our pulpits by the thousands, they will never write such inflammatory articles again. Moreover, our white friends have no need for lynchers, if any of them are white, for they have the judges, the jury, the lawyers, the jails and everything in their own hands. And I am sure they do not fail to utilize their opportunities. So far as the rapists are concerned there are tens of thousands of doctors and millions of knives. Would it not be better, if the people cannot wait for the courts, to cure the wretch forever and still give him a chance to pray the remainder of his days for God's forgiveness or if that is not satisfactory, why not do as they did in South Carolina, may years ago? Crop his ears and brand his cheek and declare him an outlaw and give him so many days to get out of the country or brand his cheek and send him to Africa with the understanding that if he ever returns that death shall be the penalty. I beg that white and colored devise some plan to stay the vengeance of the Almighty lest this great nation suffer the fate of the Roman empire and other tyrannical nations that fell, crumbled and disappeared.

"Before closing this letter, and I only wish I had the opportuunity of making it five times as long, I beg to say that a few weeks ago I wrote a letter to the railroad commissioners and called attention to a certain important lunch stand where I was refused a cup of tea or coffee as scores of others of my race had also been refused and requested that some colored person be allowed to keep a lunch stand for the accommodation of colored railroad passengers if it was offensive for white servants to wait upon colored persons as they do at Waycross, Augusta, Birmingham and other places here in the south, and I see that several newspapers have said I was trying to be white and wanted to stick myself among white people and was a dangerous negro generally because I wanted something to eat and had the money to pay for it. I thought the matter came under the commissioners and knowing that there was one of the grandest men (Hon. L. N. Trammell) in the state on the commission, I addressed the letter to him and marked it personal, but through some legerdemain, the reporters got it and set the newspapers agog with their misrepresentations. I close by saying if my opposition to the lynchers is offensive to any portion of this country I have the satisfaction of being in company with Governor Atkinson, ex-Governor Northen and the governors of most, if not all, of the states and the president of the United States, and above all, I have the indorsement of Almighy God.

"H. M. TURNER."

Editors Bound Southward.

New Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

The chief topic of talk in newspaper circles is the excursion down the Seaboard Air Line, which the New Jersey editors are to make next week. There is a general feeling that some of them will gain some new ideas of the south. The immense and universal interest in the sonth and especially in that part of it traversed by the Seaboard Air Line, is remarkable. Thousands of settlers have gone there in the past few years and the reports they have sent to their friends have created an interest nigh on to excitement. The interest in the south is an agreeable sign of the advance of civilization. The upbuilding of a promising country is better than pulling it down, and happily for decency and humanity misrepresentation of southern affairs has had its day. Misrepresentation has been banished entirely by most northern newspapers and the tone of the times is such that it is possible for Southern Progress, a newspaper devoted entirely to southern affairs, to be published in Philadelphia, and the interest that is taken in the paper is among the plasantest signs of the times.

The Seaboard Air Line section of the South is full of beautiful scenery, of extensive vineyards, of magnificent water powers, and of numerous other attributes which go to make a man wealthy and life worth the living. Among the charming spots are Charlotte, Raleigh and Southern Pines. A hundred or so of New Jersey's newspaper men are going down there next week, and though the unknown is magnificent, Southern Progress of Philadelphia assures the Jersey editors that in this case we will not need distance to lend enchantment to the view. To read the Southern Progress stories of the South is like freshening the glowing tints of a mellow picture. To many its narratives may seem like the gilding of refined gold, a painting of the lily, but the charm of Southern Progress is confirmed by the country it describes.

There is no portion of the South that is more deserving of the study of investors and home seekers than the territory traversed by the Seaboard Air Line. Like all Southern railroads it is comparatively new; but the Seaboard has been growing finer and finer and now it is known as one of the best in the country.—Paterson (N. J.) Evening News.

The visit of the sixty New Jersey editors to North Carolina April 1st, means a great deal to the State. They represent the people of one of the best States in the Union. We trust their visit to the Old North State will be a pleasant one and that our people as well as themselves will be benefitted by it. They will find many things to interest them and will have an opportunity to learn more about our people, the climate and resources of the State. While in North Carolina they will visit Southern Pines and Pinehurst. There they will find two beautiful little towns built by Northern capital where people from New England and the North spend the winter for their health. They will visit the orchards and vineyards there and learn that fruit-culture in this region is no longer an experiment. A strange sight to them will be the electric railway which extends from Southern Pines to Pinehurst through the pine forests. To see a cable car gliding along under the tall and stately pines is a novel sight indeed, and few are permitted to witness it once in a life time. These tourists will learn that the Northern people who live in these two towns have become attached to the South and like our people.—Sanford (N. J.) Express.

Peace.

From the Springfield Republican.

It is plain that President McKinley purposes to pursue a policy of peace. He made sacrifices at home to secure peace with the Ohio politicians; promoted through Cornelius N. Bliss peace with Platt and the imperial Empire state; seeks peace with the Senate; amicable relations with Speaker Reed and his friends—peace in all the wide ramifications of party politics, to the end that comparative peace of mind may be given to the chief executive magistrate and the country.

A Correction.

Special to The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., March 27.—You misquoted my letter in Friday's issue. There is no disease in Osborne's stables at Greensboro.

Dr. J. W. PETTY.

Major C. Dowd tells a Charlotte News reporter that he expects his life of Senator Vance to be ready by the 1st of May. The book includes 550 pages; the cheaper edition will be sold at $1.50 and the edition in better binding at $2.50. The book will be illustrated with numerous portraits and views. Portraits of all the Vance family will be included. There will be three portraits of Senator Vance, one as a young man, one taken at about forty years of age, and his last photograph. There will be views of Vance's birthplace, his first law office, his residence here and his mountain home, "Gombroon." Practically all the photographs have been secured, and Maj. Dowd will at once send the views on to the engravers.—Greensboro Record.

Water Falling at Cairo,

Cairo, Ill., March 27.—The river is falling slowly at this point. There is a strong breeze, which causes high waves to break against the levees, and occasions some alarm, but it is believed that the embankments are strong enough to withstand the swells. Reports received from up the Ohio, state that the river is falling at the rate of an inch per hour, and the danger is believed to be over, so far as the floods in the Ohio river are concerned.

A BEAUTIFUL BALL GAME

THE VIRGINIANS ARE THE VICTORS OF THE DAY.

U. N. C. Fight Hard but Lose by a Score of 7 to 6—Another Inning Would Have Turned the Tables

U. N. C.		Va.
Williams	Pitcher	Collins
Bailey	Catcher	Huger
Winston	1st Base	Hamilton
Stanley (Capt.)	2d Base	Nalle
Johnson	3d Base	Huxton
Belden	Short Stop	O'Keefe
McKee	L. Field	Bonney (Capt)
Whitaker	C. Field	Mellon
Davis	R. Field	Martin

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 27.—The Tar Heels lost today's game of baseball by a small score.

The crowd began filling the park early in the afternoon. The grand stand was decorated with both the White and Blue and the Orange and Black. Before two o'clock it was filled with the adherents of the White and Blue, who rooted long and loudly. Only now and then could a bunch of Virginia colors be seen in the crowd.

About two o'clock the Virginians came on the field and a little later the Carolinians appeared on the scene of action amid the deafening applause of the Carolina rooters. The weather was cold, but enthusiasm seemed to furnish sufficient warmth for the crowd.

After both teams had "warmed up" a little, Umpire Stephens promptly, at 2:30, called "Play ball!"

The Virginia team took the field and Collins went in the box for Virginia.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Captain Stanly comes to the bat for Carolina, hitting to O'Keefe, who throws him out at first. Winston cracks out a hit and steals second. McKee strikes out. Bailey gets his base on balls. Whitaker strikes out.

Virginia up—Williams in the box for Carolina. Nolle comes to the bat and gets his base, being struck by Williams. Huxton lines out a two-bagger. Nalle comes home. Collins is given his base on balls. Mellor likewise gets four balls, which gives Collins second. Bonney hits to Winston, who throws to Bailey, putting Huxton out at home. Martin hits to center field and Collins scores on the hit. Hamilton strikes out.

SECOND INNING.

Belden flies out to Mellon. Johnson hits to the pitcher and is out at first. Davis hits to Huxton, who throws him out at first.

Virginia.—Huger gets base on balls. O'Keefe is out on liner to Williams, which goes to Winston. Nalle bats a tip foul, which is caught by Bailey. Huxton hits safe by second, on which Huger scores. Collins flies out to Johnson.

THIRD INNING.

Williams hits to Nalle and is thrown out at first. Stanley hits a two-bagger to left field and gets out in attempting to steal third.

Virginia.—Captain Bonney hits a high fly, which Whitaker swallows. Martin hits over second and Mellon scores. Whitaker fumbles the ball, but throws Martin out at home. Hamilton strikes out.

FOURTH INNING.

North Carolina at the bat.—Bailey makes three strikes, but Huger misses, throwing to Hamilton, who drops the ball, and Bailey is safe. Whitaker out at first on sacrifice hit. Belden flies out to Bonney. Johnson hits to short-stop, who fumbles, and he gets to first. Bailey going to third. Davis lines the ball to Huxton, who throws him out at first.

Virginia.—Huger sends the ball to Williams, who throws him out at first. O'Keefe bats to Captain Stanley and in turn is thrown out at first. Nalle makes a nice hit over third. Nalle steals second. Huxton is given his base on balls by Williams. Collins bats a liner to Johnson, forcing Nalle out.

FIFTH INNING.

Williams up for Carolina and flies out to O'Keefe. Stanley knocks a liner to O'Keefe, who fumbles and Stanley goes to first. Stanley steals second. Winston gets a "beauty" two-bagger in left field, on which Stanley scores. McKee hits the ball to short-stop and gets first on O'Keefs's error. Winston going to third. McKee steals second. Bailey is out on foul fly caught by Huxton. Whitaker hits to Huxton, who throws him out at first.

Virginia.—Mellon knocks a high fly to Davis, who makes a pretty catch. Bonney is out on a foul fly to Winston. Martin gets a two-bagger in deep right. Williams throws wild to Stanley, who misses. Whitaker in turn makes a wild throw to third, on which Martin scores. Hamilton out on a foul fly to Johnson.

SIXTH INNING.

Belden knocks the ball over the fence for a home run. Johnson bats to Collins, who throws him out at first. Davis strikes out. Williams gets a base on balls and is out on attempt to steal second.

Virginia.—Huger gets a three-bagger to left. O'Keefe bats a fly to Davis, who muffs it, scoring Huger. Watts strikes out. O'Keefe scores. Huxton and Collins out at first.

SEVENTH INNING.

Carolina up.—Stanley bunts it out to first; steals second. Winston hits to left. Stanley goes to third. McKee hits to short and gets out, but scores Stanley. Bailey gets first; steals second. Whitaker gets out at first. Belden bats to O'Keefe, who misses it, but throws him out at first.

Virginia.—Mellon makes a nice hit in left. Bonney bats to Stanley, who puts Mellon out, then throws to Winston, getting Bonney. Martin lines ball to Stanley, who throws him out at first.

EIGHTH INNING.

Johnson is given his base on balls, and steals second. Davis strikes out. Williams gets his base on balls. Stanley hits easy ball to second. Nalle throws to Hamilton, who fumbles. Johnson scores. Stanley gets second. Winston high fly to center, caught by Bonney, on which Williams scores. McKee bunts to Huxton and is out at first.

Virginia.—Hamilton hits to Stanley, who fumbles, giving him first. Huger hits fly to Williams, who throws to Winston. Winston catches Hamilton napping. O'Keefe bats grounder to Stanley, who throws him out at first.

LAST INNING.

Bailey gets a nice hit between third and short. He steals second. Whitaker makes a nice sacrifice to Nalle. Belden bats to O'Keefe and is thrown out at first. Bailey scores. Johnson hits to O'Keefe, who tries to make a grand-stand play, and misses the ball. Davis flies out to Huxton, and the game is over.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

		R.	H.	E.
Carolina	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 1	6	10	2
Virginia	2 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 x	7	6	4

WOOLLCOTT AND SON
Big Department Store.

Dress Goods.

Wool Mixed and All Wool Dress Goods at 10, 12½, 15, 25, 35 and 50c yd.

These prices cannot last long on these qualities, as the new tariff will advance all woolen goods.

We also have an elegant line of Black Dress Goods.

Sheer Goods.

FOR SPRING—

White Organdies,
Mousseline de Soie,
Victoria Lawns,
Oriental Lawns.

Printed Goods.

Imperial Organdies..... 15c
Mulhouse Organdies..... 25c
Gold and Silver Organdies..... 25c
Tissue Braids..... 25c
Jacksonet Duchesse..... 12½c
Rayne Fantaise..... 15c
Printed Organdies..... 10c
¾ Foulards..... 7½c
Percale.....7½ and 10c
Shirting Print..... 5c

Agents for

BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

Special Sale.

One bale 4-4 Fine Sea Island Brown Cotton, 5¾c.

Special.

One case Shirting Prints for 3½c yd.

Special.

One case new style Azure Silks, 6¼c.

Rugs.

Mouquet Rugs, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.75.

Smyrna Rugs—50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75 and $6.25.

Art Squares—$3.65, $4.00 and $7.50.

Brussels Fringed Rugs for $1.25.

Large Lot Hassocks at 35c and 60c.

Look at our 5 and 10c counters.

It will pay you. Hundreds of items that are useful will be found on them.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.
Big Department Store.

SPRING 1897.

Our store is full of new and beautiful goods—all kinds—for ladies and men.

Our Millinery and Dress Goods display cannot be excelled.

As to prices: We will say no one can sell cheaper, as we only sell for cash, and the customer gets the benefit of prices.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

WOOLLCOTT AND SON
Big Department Store.

Crockery.

½ Dinner Set.....$ 4.99
100 Piece Dinner Sets..... 10.00
9 Piece Toilet Sets..... 2.99
10 Piece Toilet Sets..... 3.25
10 Piece Toilet Sets..... 3.75
12 Piece Toilet Sets..... 10.25
12 Piece Toilet Sets..... 7.50
12 Piece Toilet Sets..... 13.50
56 Piece Tea Sets..... 4.50

Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, etc., of all kinds in Granite, Semi-Porcelain and Decorated ware.

Lamps from 25c to $3.50.

Hoffman House Goblets, 75c and $1.00 per set.

Berry Bowls and Dishes.

Notions.

You can hardly ask for anything in small wares but what we can show you—Hosiery, Gloves, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Needles and Pins, etc.

Grocery Department.

Picnic Hams..... 8½c
Arbuckle Coffee.....15c
Sugar Cured Shoulders..... 7½c
Sugar Cured Hams..... 12½c
Breakfast Strip..... 9c
Roasted Coffee.....12½ and 15c
Mocha and Java Coffee..... 29c
Green Coffee.....12½ and 14½c
Fine Green Coffee..... 18½c
3 lbs Lard for..... 21c
50 lbs Lard.....$3.00

(This Lard has our own stamp on it, and we guarantee it to be as good as can be made.)

Granulated Sugar..... 5c
Canned California Pears & Peaches 18c
Pie Peaches..... 8c

Large assortment of Pickles, Chow Chow, Jellies, Sauces and Catsups.

TERMS CASH.

WOOLLCOTT & SON. WOOLLCOTT & SON. WOOLLCOTT & SON. WOOLLCOTT & SON. WOOLLCOTT & SON.

THE CASE POSTPONED

Mr. Harris Will be Tried for Assault and Battery April 5th.

JUSTICE MARCOM TO TRY THE CASE

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED OVER THE TRIAL

Mr. Howell and Mr. Harris Employ Able Lawyers—Proceedings Before the Mayor in Detail—Supt. Howell's Statement.

On last Wednesday afternoon, March 24th, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. J. C. L. Harris by Mayor Russ. This warrant charged Mr. Harris with disorderly conduct, referring, of course, to his assault upon Superintendent Howell, at the Centennial Graded School.

All Wednesday afternoon and evening, until 11:30, Mr. Harris was engaged in the Groves trial, so Mayor Russ set the trial for 10 o'clock Thursday, and notified Mr. Howell and Mr. Charles C. Johnson, who were the State's witnesses in the case against Mr. Harris. Mr. Johnson was present at the appointed hour, but Mr. Howell did not put in his appearance. He said yesterday, however, that he did not understand the Mayor to have appointed this time. Mr. Harris did not come at 10 o'clock Thursday, but telephoned the Mayor that he would be very busy with two boards all day, and asked that the case be continued. He promised to come in and set a day for the trial, so Mayor Russ granted the request. Saturday was selected for the trial.

Mr. Howell seemed annoyed at the delay. He wanted the warrant for assault and not for disorderly conduct. Yesterday morning, about 10:20, he went before J. C. Marcom, J. P., and swore out a warrant for Mr. Harris' arrest, charging him with assault and battery. This trial was postponed until April 5th. After this warrant was served on Mr. Harris, he went to Mayor Russ and found that the former case was still pending in that court. He told Mr. Russ that he was ready to submit to the charge, but there were now two warrants against him for the same offence. Mayor Russ set this trial for 4 o'clock yesterday.

When the appointed hour arrived the room was well filled. Mr. Harris was represented by Mr. Armistead Jones and Col. Argo, while Messrs. Douglas and Peele appeared for the prosecution.

When the Mayor announced the court ready for business, Mr. Douglas arose and said that they were not employed to prosecute Mr. Harris for disorderly conduct, as charged in this warrant, but for assault and battery. He contended that since this warrant had been issued for disorderly conduct the Mayor could amend it as to disorderly conduct, but did not have the power to alter the character of the warrant as would be the case if he changed it to assault and battery.

Col. Argo claimed that the Mayor had a right to change the warrant from disorderly conduct to assault and battery, and moved the warrant be so amended. The Mayor having the case before him, and having acquired prior jurisdiction, had a right to make any alteration in order to finish the case. After further discussion by all the attorneys on this point, Mr. Jones inquired of Captain Heartt, Chief of Police, who swore out this warrant? Capt. Heartt replied that he did, but would not disclose upon whose information.

Mr. Jones understood this to mean Mr. Howell, but Captain Heartt again stated that he could not disclose the informant. He had found it necessary to make this rule. At this point Mr. Douglas told Mr. Jones that he could ask Mr. Howell if he was the informant. Mr. Jones then turned to Mr. Howell and said: "Your attorney says that I may ask you if you furnished the information to the Chief of Police on which this warrant was issued?" "I did not," replied Mr. Howell. Mayor Russ then amended the warrant making the charge read "engage in disorderly conduct by assaulting and striking Logan D. Howell, and the said J. C. L. Harris did assault and beat the said L. D. Howell." Mayor Russ then said that he would turn the case over to J. C. Marcom, J. P., for trial. He was glad to be relieved of the unpleasant matter, and would put it in the hands of Mr. Marcom, before whom the assault and battery warrant was sworn. In fact, when the amendment to the warrant was made by the Mayor, Mr. Marcom's warrant immediately took priority. Mayor Russ then sent for Mr. Marcom, J. P. The Mayor then read the following paper, which was pinned to the warrant:

"This warrant was issued on March 24th, on information furnished Chief-of Police Heartt by Logan D. Howell. Howell had himself and Charles C. Johnson put down as witnesses, and said he wanted some boys summoned. Howell was told to be present at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. Johnson was summoned, and attended. Howell did not.

Mr. Harris asked a continuance on the ground that he was on the Agricultural Board, that met at 10 o'clock of the 25th, and also a member of the A. and M. College Board, which met after the former's adjournment, assuring me he would come in and set a day for trial some time during the evening. This he did, remarking he couldn't do anything but submit. Mr. Howell was informed of Harris' action, and assured by myself that the matter would be heard Saturday, he replied, "but I want to introduce some testimony." I told him again to bring in his witnesses so that I could have them summoned.

I heard nothing from Howell regarding the matter until Mr. Harris came in this morning and said he had been arrested under a warrant from J. C. Marcom, J. P., for assault and battery. Mr. Harris is recorded as having been arrested on the books of the city on the 25th, and has asked nothing more than is ordinarily asked by defendants, a continuance.

Owing to the bitter spirit, shown by the prosecuting witness in this matter, toward the court, it feels itself justified in amending the warrant and in removing the case (warrant as amended) for further hearing before J. C. Marcom, Justice of the Peace.

This, the 27th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) W. M. RUSS, J. P."

The Mayor only thought it just to state the facts in the case for the benefit of Justice of the Peace Marcom.

Mr. Peele explained that Mr. Howell's zeal in the matter was not based on personal grounds. He was taking these steps as Superintendent of the city schools. He considered the scene Mr. Harris created at the school a public outrage. Mayor Russ said that he was as much interested in protecting the schools as any one since he is chairman of the School Committee.

When Justice of the Peace Marcom came in he refused to try any case against Mr. Harris, except under the warrant issued by him for assault and battery. He then made the following entry upon the warrant from Mayor Russ:

"This warrant is adjudged to be void, because of the one previously issued, and now pending for trial April 5th, 1897, and this warrant dismissed and the defendant discharged from arrest thereunder." That ends the case against Mr. Harris until April 5th, the time set for hearing the case before Justice Marcom.

Mr. Howell rose and made a statement, saying that he did inform the Mayor and Chief of Police Wednesday afternoon, about the occurrence, but he thought that they had heard it before, and he merely told them about it just as it happened. In fact, the Mayor told him before that a warrant would be issued. The Mayor said that Mr. Howell gave the information for the warrant, and designated the witnesses. Prof. Meares and Health-Officer Sale were present at the time, and say that they heard Mr. Howell give this information in the Mayor's office Wednesday afternoon.

SUPERINTENDENT HOWELL'S STATEMENT.

The statement made by the Mayor today in the trial of Mr. Harris does me much injustice. I do not know why the Mayor fancies that I have shown a "bitter spirit" toward him, and I deny that I have done so. This entire statement was a surprise to me.

I had only one warrant sworn out against Mr. Harris, the one issued today by Mr. Marcom. Immediately after Mr. Harris' attack upon me Wednesday afternoon, I went to certain members of the School Committee to give them a true account of it, for the report of it was all over town, and to ask their advice.

Some other friends had urged me to go at once before a magistrate and swear out a warrant for Mr. Harris' arrest. Instead I went to the Mayor, the legal guardian of the city, as well as chairman of the School Committee, and told him of the affair in detail. I did not ask for a warrant against Mr. Harris, but took it for granted the Mayor would issue one. I rather expected that the warrant would be issued immediately, if it had not already been. But the Mayor said it would come up in the regular channel next morning, through the Chief of Police, and added, with a laugh, that he would have me and Mr. Harris before him at 10 o'clock with the other prisoners.

In fact, the Mayor seemed to take a jocular view of the whole affair, and I was pained at his failure to recognize the gravity of the offence.

I told him I would be ready at any time, and that I could give him the names of some witnesses, and asked him to notify me by telephone when I should be wanted.

At the foot of the stairs, going out, I met the Chief of Police and had a conversation with him about the trial and the time and manner of summoning witnesses. I asked him also to telephone me when he wanted me. It was not my purpose to report the affair to him, for he already knew of it. I did give him an account of it, as I did to so many other men that afternoon. The Mayor says his warrant was issued upon information furnished the Chief of Police by me. I doubtless did give the Chief more information than any one else. But I did not know the warrant was issued on account of that information; for the Mayor had already told me the Chief was going to report the case, and it would be tried at 10 o'clock. My conversation with the Chief was informal, on the sidewalk. I did not ask for a warrant, for it never occurred to me that in regard to such a public outrage it would be necessary for me to take any action.

Next morning I was expecting to be arrested, along with Mr. Harris, and attend trial at 10 o'clock, as the Mayor had said; but no warrant was served, nor summons nor notice given. A little before 10 a friend who had inquired of a policeman, informed me by telephone that the trial had been postponed. I was at my office at the Centennial School.

The statement made by the Mayor this afternoon, that I showed contempt of court that morning by not appearing as a witness, does me entire injustice. I had received no summons. He had told me the case would be tried at 10 o'clock; but the warrant had not been issued then, and the Mayor had given me to understand that the warrant would be for my arrest as well as for Mr. Harris'.

Thursday afternoon the Mayor met me, by accident, and told me the case had not been tried that morning because Mr. Harris was busy, and that it would not be convenient to Mr. Harris to stand trial till Saturday; and so he would try it Saturday.

Friday afternoon about 6 o'clock Mr. Douglass, who is my counsel, asked the Mayor at what hour on Saturday the case would be heard. The Mayor replied that he would see Mr. Harris and find out what hour would suit him. It was then that Mr. Douglass, and not I, said: "I want to introduce some testimony," and again asked the Mayor to name an hour. But the Mayor declined.

This morning (Saturday) the Mayor's Court convened at 10 o'clock. I had received no summons, no notice of trial. It was after 10 o'clock this morning when I swore out before Mr. J. C. Marcom, J. P., a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Harris for assault and battery, an offence against the laws of the State. The Mayor's warrant was for disorderly conduct, a violation of a city ordinance.

When Mr. Harris appeared before Mr. Marcom he asked for time, and at his request Monday, April 5, at 10 a. m., was fixed for the trial.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon I received a summons to appear as a witness at the trial of Mr. Harris before the Mayor at 4 o'clock. This was the first summons I received. I attended promptly.

The warrant sworn out by the Chief conduct, Mr. Harris will never have to of Police charged only disorderly conduct. The Mayor, under protest from my attorney, inserted a charge of assault and battery, though he was told that Justice Marcom had issued a warrant for this offence. The effect of that was to change the character of the action and to render void the warrant, and to discharge the defendant for the offence originally charged in the Mayor's warrant.

The Mayor, of his own motion, turned the case over to Justice Marcom. As the Mayor is the only officer that can try a case here of disorderly conduct. Mr. Harris will never have to answer for his profanity and terrorizing conduct in the presence of the ladies and children at the school last Wednesday. The Mayor has killed his own warrant for that offence. The defendant can be tried now only for his personal attack upon me, which is the least of his offences.

For this matter is more than a personal encounter between two men. If that were all, I should not now be in the court. This man has been guilty of a public outrage against the peace and dignity of a public school, and of insulting and terrorizing the teachers and pupils of that school. It is as their representative that I demand his punishment at the hands of the law.

Every step that I have taken has been with the advice of legal counsel, and of members of the Raleigh School Committee. LOGAN D. HOWELL.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.
New Novelties.

Our buyer, Mr. Dobbin, has been in New York the past week, replenishing the stock with the very latest novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces and Veilings. This week we show the fruits of his well-known ability for selecting the "cream" of the exclusive novelties offered.

DRESS GOODS.

Canvas, Burlaps, Muscovietta, Drap D'Ete, Damassee Richelieu, Gorge de Crapeau, Fish Net, Grenadines, Percalines, Novelties, Covert Cloth, in the newest weaves and shades and mixtures, at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

GRENADINES.

The Wool Weaves of 1897 bear no trace of former effects. The eye is caught at once by diaphanous open meshes to wear over a silk foundation that harmonizes or contrasts, according to individual preference. Yet, while Grenadines, Etamines and the loosely-taken fabrics have the first call, Checks, Plaids, Coverts and all such closely-woven cloths are perfectly correct and desirable.

SILKS.

This week we show a picture gallery of styles in Silks, ornate and splendid, that bear the dual impress of French taste and French daring in conception. We own the majority of the designs outright. They are ours—exclusively, absolutely. So, obviously, distinctiveness in Silk-wearing lies here.

NEW RIBBONS, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW LACES AND NEW VEILINGS.

No one should miss this grand showing of high-class and exclusive Novelties. None ever shown here before like them.

All are invited.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

JAMESON ON TRIAL

If He Had Succeeded He Would Have Been Forgiven.

CHAMBERLAIN DESIRES VINDICATION

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA OBJECT OF RHODES' RAID.

Details of the Raid Into the Boer Territory—The Whole Affair a Big Flasco.

London, March 27.—The parliamentary South African committee today resumed its inquiry into the Transvaal raid in Westminster hall. Quite a number of the friends and admirers of Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid, were present, it being known that he would be called upon to give his evidence.

The examination of W. P. Schreiner, who was attorney general of Cape Colony under the premiership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was continued by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, who by his questions showed that he was anxious to procure a vindication of his policy in connection with the Transvaal question. Mr. Schriener's evidence was of little interest, and upon its conclusion Dr. Jameson was called.

Dr. Jameson was pale, but self-contained. He read a statment in which he said the design of the leaders of the reform movement in Johannesburg was to act alone to the end of obtaining a plebiscite and electing a president. His (Jameson's) force, he said, only intended to maintain order and nothing more. He referred to a number of conversations he had had with Mr. Rhodes on the federation of South Africa, which is a pet scheme of the ex-colonial prime minister. They had discussed the attitude of the Transvaal and the obstacles it presented to the plan of federation.

He then proceeded to give the details of conversations had between himself Mr. Rhodes and Mr. John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, who was subsequently arrested at Johannesburg and sentenced to death for the part he had taken in the Johannesburg troubles. They discussed the grievances of the foreign residents of the Transvaal and the onerous restrictions placed by the Boer Government upon the mining operations on the Rand. It was the opinion of Mr. Hammond that the conditions in the Transvaal so far as foreigners were concerned were insupportable, and that unless the Boer Government made some attempt to redress their grievances, the people of Johannesburg would revolt.

Continuing, Dr. Jameson said that he was impressed by the views and representations of Mr. Hammond and subsequently went with him to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, where he learned that Mr. Hammond's views were correct. The result of his investigations led to the preparation of the forces of the British South Africa Company in order that if a revolt occurred at Johannesburg they would be in readiness to render aid. Last year he had visited Johannesburg and learned that the residents had finally determined to force matters to an issue. He was informed as to the plans that were to be followed.

The first proposal was for the people of Johannesburg to act alone, but the company's troops were to be in readiness on the border in case they were required. Later, the leaders concluded there was no hope of success without the help of an armed force, and they decided that the only way to obtain reforms was to change the administration of the Transvaal, and that the safest mode of effecting this would be to have a sufficient force at Johannesburg to induce President Kruger to take a plebiscite of the whole population to decide who was to be president. They, therefore, invited Dr. Jameson's help, and it was arranged to take the company's force to Johannesburg to maintain order and bring pressure to bear upon the Transvaal, while the redress of the grievance was enforced. It was also arranged that as soon as the revolt occurred in Johannesburg, Dr. Jameson and his force was to start across the border for that city.

Dr. Jameson further said that he told Mr. Rhodes of the plan that had been arranged, and that Mr. Rhodes agreed to them.

The statement then proceeded to give the details of the actual raid into Boer territory. In this Dr. Jameson said he acted entirely upon his own responsibility. He received no instructions from anyone.

In reply to a question by Mr. Henry Labouchere, Dr. Jameson said that he had never been informed that the officers of the British Government supported his action. Further replying to a question, he expressed the belief that the public has always held regarding the raid. He said, in effect, that he knew now that the expedition into the Transvaal was a mistake, because it had not been successful. If he had succeeded he would have been forgiven. His answers to the questions were given in a clear, firm voice and without evasion.

Kindergarten Sunday-Schools.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The introduction of kindergarten methods into the Sunday school is a radical innovation, but one to be commended. The method of imparting instruction which renders the information easier to understand and remember is the best and the very best is none too good for the religious instruction and moral training of children of tender years. The kindergarten idea has been slowly but steadily gaining in the week day schools, and in time will be adopted by all. There is no reason why it should not also be adopted by the Sunday schools, and the tremendous impulse which it has started indicates that it soon will be in general use. Its Sunday school application will naturally assist its extension for mental training, and the combined effect should be highly beneficial.

Counted On It All, as Usual.

Grace: "How I do envy Mrs. Fitzsimmons!"

Carmelita: "Why, how dreadful!"

Grace: "I don't care! Just think of having a $15,000 Easter bonnet!"

REVENUE AND POLITICS.

Folly of the Parrot-Like Free Trade Cry of Overtaxation.

From the Financier.

The usual cry of "overtaxation" is going up from the free trade press since the introduction of the Dingley tariff bill. The illogical utterances of some of these papers, notably the New York Post, would be laughable were it not that they so willfully distort facts. The main contention seems to be that, as the McKinley law did not produce the needed revenue—a falsity often exploded—the Dingley bill therefore will prove a disappointment. Having thus established the fact that the so-called "robber-tariff" bill is not, after all, a tariff measure, since it will not raise even as much revenue as the Wilson law, they fall on the different schedules with well assumed ferocity, and expose the horrible danger to which the average American citizen is to be subjected through needless and extortionate taxation.

Now, either one or the other of these contentions is wrong. If the Dingley bill will not provide revenue, it is not likely that anybody is going to suffer much from import charges; and if it does, then comparisons with the McKinley law from the favorite free trade viewpoint are utterly out of reason.

The truth of the matter is that some papers cannot separate the revenue problem from politics. The treasury needs so many millions of dollars annually to meet its expenses, and the only way under the sun to collect this money is by taxation of the people. If absolute free trade were established, expenses would go on just the same, and the collection of taxes by direct imports would bear just as heavily on the people as under present methods. It is this misconception of a plain truth that does so much to unsettle the country at every succeeding Congressional election.

The Government does not, or did not until two years ago, rather, take a certain percentage of the earnings of its citizens for the reason that the party in power wish to enforce a pet principle. On the contrary, tax is levied because the treasury needs the money, and it needs it constantly, whether it comes from imports, or from internal revenue or direct taxation. If the funds do not come in sufficient volume from both, as has been the case for two or thee years, then the Government borrows, which is, in the end, only another way of imposing a tax of two dollars to net one dollar—a very foolish and expensive manner of refusing to admit a wrong.

The only politics we can see in the revenue question lies in the manner of levying the tax. It may be politics, but certainly it is not common sense, to promise to remove a burden, while concealing the fact that the same load will have to be borne in another way. That is why the talk of "overtaxation" and of "piratical tariffs" become ridiculous. Between a tariff law that gives work to American citizens, and a law that throws them out of employment, while calling on them still to pay their proportion of tax, there should not be much dispute.

Cheapness is nothing to the man who has no money and no means of making any.

But if he has work, and an income, he can better afford, and should be more willing, to contribute something toward maintaining his Government, even though he perceives that it costs him a certain direct percentage of his wages, his return being the opportunity afforded him of making a living.

About five years ago a large majority of the voters of the nation grew restive under this reciprocal law, and voted down the barriers which they considered as standing between them and cheaper prices. They secured the cheap prices in a few instances, but at the same time they destroyed their own and other voters' opportunity to work, with the result that the so-called "cheapness" has meant in reality the dearest prices ever known in America, considering the difficulty and sacrifices involved in purchasing.

Abbott and the Bible.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, declined to rent its hall for a lecture by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the well known Brooklyn divine, because of his alleged heterodox views regarding the Bible. In the lecture which Dr. Abbott gave in another hall in that city on Friday evening last he, among other things, said: "The Christian Bible is a library of sixty-six books, written by many people living centuries apart. Yet through it all there is a unity. These books are bound by a spiritual thread of promise. The old and new Testaments contain a series of promises from the Father to the children. The songs are those of radiant hope. To believe the Bible is to believe these promises. It is not to believe that the writers were infallible. The question is not 'Who wrote it?' but 'Can we take this book of promise and trust it?' I will tell you why I believe in the Bible. It is because we live in the age in which the promises are being fulfilled. The first promise in the Book of Genesis is one of man's supremacy over nature. It has been realized, though at the time it was written no man believed that he had that supremacy. Another which is coming true is that 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation.' Another is that 'He will give victory over suffering.' I see it often when I go into a house where death has come. A promise which surpasses all others is that though your sins be crimson they shall be as white as wool.' Sin is not the thing which man does. It is the thing which is in him. I see the fulfillment of the promise. I see men with the load of the past lifted up. To tell me that to believe in the Bible is to believe that Moses wrote the Pentateuch and that the big fish swallowed Jonah is to put the whole structure trembling on its apex. Those who say that a man cannot be a Christian unless he believes these things are the ones who are promoting infidelity. But he who believes in the divine spirit in the Bible will never have his faith shaken." Some one in the audience asked Dr. Abbott if he forgot that the story of Jonah has the indorsement of Christ referring to Matthew xii. 40, which says: "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the whale, so shall the son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." This he answered by saying that he believed Christ never uttered such words; that in the Bible there were many interpolations by the writers, and that the passage referred to was probably original with Matthew or one who edited the book after him.

"The scientist approaches the Bible from what may be called a scientific or literary point of view," he said. "He assumes no theory of inspiration. He does recognize that this book has had a wonderful spiritual effect on the human race. He does believe that it is a truly unique book and in some true sense inspired by God, but when he is asked if it contains no error he answers that he will look and see.

"The scientist, even if he does believe that the book is inspired, still bears in mind that the book must be read as other literature is read. Inspired philology is no different from uninspired philology. The scientist must assume that the same laws of grammar apply to inspired literature as to uninspired literature.

"If you take up a history and it refers to Abraham Lincoln, you are perfectly sure that it was not written in the time of George Washington. Now if you take up the book of Isaiah and read in it about Cyrus the Great you are satisfied that the book was not written by Isaiah one hundred years before Cyrus the Great was born. Thus the scientific student of the Bible puts the traditions aside as of very little value.

"We take this book then, and open it. We find first of all that it is not a book at all, but a library of sixty-six books, which it took 1,400 years to bring together. We find that the book is a growth and that it grew out of the church of God. The church was not founded on the Bible. The Bible was founded on the church. There is no question about that. One thousand years elapsed between the founding of the church and the completion of the Old Testament, and two centuries elapsed between the founding of the Christian church and the completion of the New Testament.

"The student looks at the Bible and finds there fiction, poetry, dramatic writings, etc. The Puritan could not believe that there was fiction or poetry or drama in the Bible, because he believed that such things were wicked, but we do not believe such things are wicked. Why, therefore, should we accept the conclusion of the Puritan while we reject his reasons for that conclusion?

"Will this view of the Bible lessen its sanctity or authority? I think not. I think it will increase its sanctity or authority. It will clear away doubt, stop bickerings and bring out its greatness more clearly. This has been my experience. I have had letters from fathers and mothers expressing fear lest I should shake the faith of somebody, but I never got a letter from anybody who said that his or her faith in the Bible had been shaken by my preaching. On the contrary, I have had scores of letters from those who told me that I had strengthened their faith."

A Stingless Epithet.

Lot's wife, as they fled, unable to withstand the temptation, turned her head.

"Rubber-neck!" yelled the speeding Patriarch.

However, his gibe fell upon deaf—that is to say, upon salt ears.

And a Deadhead, Too.

"Return checks?" repeated the gatekeeper. "Well, I rather guess not! Do you take this for a roof garden?"

Sadly, albeit hand-in-hand, Adam and Eve passed out of Eden.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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STILL ON THE DECLINE

Railroad Stocks Affected on Account of Anti-Trust Decision.

COMPETITION FORCED SUGAR DOWN

REPORTS OF CROP DAMAGE A DEPRESSIVE FACTOR.

Market Closed Weak in All Speculative Stocks—Decrease in Prices in the General List of One to Two Per Cent.

New York, March 27.—Stocks.—The stock-market was again lower to-day, and the early firmness of prices soon disappeared. Sugar early rose ⅝ per cent., but subsequently fell nearly 2 per cent. on talk of the proposed new Doscher competition. United States Leather Preferred was sold down 2 per cent. on rumors of unprofitable speculation in the raw product while American tobacco was highly variable and unsettled. Chicago gas suffered a loss of 1 per cent. in sheer sympathy. In the railway list there was a special pressure against the rangers, which lost 1 per cent. and over. Omaha suffered a further break of nearly 2 per cent. from the strong opening, and New York Central lost over 1 per cent. because the bears sought to cast double the success of the refunding scheme in consequence of the effect of Supreme Court decision. St. Paul was supported somewhat by its favorable February showing of net earnings. Reports of crop damage played some part in inducing speculative selling. The market closed weak at pretty general losses of 1 per cent. and over. Total sales, 115,195 shares.

New York, March 27.—Money on call offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@¾@ for sixty days and 4.87@¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.84¼@4.85. Bar silver, 62½. Government bonds, steady; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, weak. Silver at the board was neglected.

New York, March 27.—Cotton—Quiet.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	11
pref'd	56½
American Sugar Refinery	110¾
pref'd	101¼
American Tobacco	73
pref'd	104
Atchison	10½
B. & O	13¾
Canadian Pacific	45
C. & O	16¼
Chicago & Alton	164
C., B. & Q	71
Chicago Gas	77⅝
Delaware & Lackawanna	154
D. and C. F	
Erie	13½
pref'd	29
General Electric	32
Illinois Central	92½
L. E. & W	13½
pref'd	60½
Lake Shore	164
L. & N	45⅞
L., N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	84¾
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	93
Missouri Pacific	17⅝
Mobile & Ohio	19¼
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	86½
N. Y. Central	98
N. Y. & N. E	37
N. & W. pref'd	26
Northern Pacific	12¼
pref'd	34¼
N. W	105¼
pref'd	154
Pacific Mail	26
Reading	21¼
Rock Island	63
St. Paul	75⅝
pref'd	136
Silver Certificates	62⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¾
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	8¼
Union Pacific	5⅛
Wabash	5¼
pref'd	13⅛
Western Union	82¾
W. & L. E	1½
pref'd	3½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	106¼
B	105
C	100
La. R. 4's	80
N. C. 4's	103
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	80
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	5
Va. F. D	63
U. S. 4's reg	110½
coup	113¼
2's	96½
So. Railway 5's	89⅝
con	8½
pref'd	25½
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123¾

New York, March 27.—The weekly statement of the Associated Bank shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase $726,775; loants, decrease $1,891,800. Specie, increase $462,700. Legal tenders, decrease $387,300. Deposits, decrease $2,605,500. Circulation, decrease $126,100.

The banks now hold $48,822,750 in excess of legal requirements.

New York, March 27.—Cotton—Quiet, middling, 7 5-16; net receipts, none; gross, 122; forwarded, 177; sales, 181, all spinners; stock, 239,365.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 9,154; export to Great Britain, 6,450; France, 8,200; stock, 736,360.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,263,398; exports to reat Britain, 2,701,995; France, 613,488; continent, 1,681,051; channel, 5,481.

New York, March 27.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,475,361 bales, of which 3,066,061 bales are American, against 3,294,740 bales and 2,936,540 bales respectivel last year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 25,598 bales. Receipts from the plantation, 94,566 bales. Crop in sight, 7,772,273 bales.

Liverpool, March 27.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Quiet, prices firm. American middling, 3 31-32d. Sales, 6,000; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 300. Receipts, 11,000; American, 5,500.

Futures opened steady; demand moderate. March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.59; Otober and November, 3.46; November and December, December and January, 3.44.

Futrues, quiet.

Liverpool, March 27.—1 P. M.—Cotton—American middling,3.31-32d. March and April, April and May, 3.58@3.59s; May and June, 3.58@3.59v; June and July, 3.58@3.59b; July and August, 3.58@3.59b; August and September, 3.56@3.57s; September and October, 3.50@3.51s; October and November, 3.45@3.46b; November and December, 3.44s; December and January, 3.43@3.44v.

Liverpool, March 27—A recount of the stock of cotton here makes the total stock 1,310,877 bales and stock of American 1,175,963 bales, a decrease in the total stock of 38,123 bales and a decrease in the stock of the American of 8,037 bales as compared with the figures issued in yesterday's weekly report.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 26.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
March	71⅛	71⅜
May	72⅜a72⅞	72⅛
July	71⅜	71¼
September	69⅜	69½
CORN—		
March	23⅞	23⅞
May	24⅜	24⅜
July	25⅛	25⅛
September	26	26⅛
OATS—		
March	16⅜	16⅜
May	17⅛	17⅛
July	18	18
PORK—		
May	$8 65	$8 60
July	8 70	8 70
LARD—		
May	4 17½	4 20
July	4 30	4 30
RIBS—		
May	4 60	4 60
July	4 62½	4 62½

Futures closed quiet; sales, 18,500 bales. March and April, 6.95; May, 6.99; June, 7.03; July, 7.07; August, 7.08; September, 6.82; October, 6.69; November, 6.71; December, 6.74; January, 6.77; February, 6.81.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, March 27.—Cotton—The Chronicle's weather report today was considered bearish and caused an easier feeling here, but owing to the stagnation of the speculation prices declined only slightly, the market closing quiet with prices unchanged to 3 points lower. The total sales were only 18,500 bales. The movement next week is expected to be light, the total receipts at the ports being estimated at 48,000 bales. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 6,000 bales; futures there advanced ½ to 1 point, New Orclined 2 points. Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 181 bales for spinning. Augusta received today 280 bales, against 238 last week and 296 last year; Memphis, 684 bales, against 108 last week and 378 last year; Houston, 1,424 bales, against 994 last year and 2,521 last year; St. Louis, nothing, against 421 last week and 136 last year.

The Chronicle says: "Our weather advices indicate that farm work is backword over a greater part of the south, having been delayed by continuous rains, and overflowing of streams. In Texas, however, operations are better advanced than elesewhere, but planting has been checked somewhat by threatening weather. Light frosts occurred in the interior of Texas Texas Wednesday. The Mississippi river continues at a very high stage and considerable land o nthe west bank is under water. There have been no breaks on the east side and it is believed the levees will hold. The river is falling slowly at Memphis.

Total receipts, 6,256,877, against 4,761,439 last year. Total exports, 2,055,006, against 3,690,845 last year. Total visible suppiy, 3,475,361, of which 3,066,061 is American. Net overland, 755,396, against 717,306 last year. Southern consumption, 603,000, against 647,104 last year. Total marketed, 7,616,273. Interior stocks in excess of September 1, 156,000, against 265,500 last year. Come into sight during the week, 61,771, against 97,813 last year. Northern spinners takings, 1,392,019, which shows an increase of 12,383, compared with last year. Total crop in sight so far this season, 7,772,273.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 27.—Wheat—The week just ending has not been encouraging to the holders of wheat. With the exception of the foreign markets, which are heavy, with apparaently no disposition to advance, news has been dull and bullish. The visible supply decreased over 1,000,000 bushels. The world's wheat shipments were light, the amount on passage showing a good decrease and there was a decrease approximating 5,000,000 in the world's visible. Argentine shipments were again light, the local cash demand has been fairly good. Damage reports have been numerous, and indications point to a late spring in North Dakota. Notwithstanding the above, prices have declined 2¼c. per bushel, only a small portion of which was recovered, and the market at the close to-day is weak. Bulls are disappointed and apparently are not buying, but awaiting further developments in the way of crop news. When something more definite can be learned, it will likely tend to make speculation very active, and we look for some radical change, one way or the other, during the next two weeks. In a few days we will probably get the State reports, navigation will open, and the movement from primary points will probably be large. While the price has been weak, we do not think bears have been selling very heavily, on account of the uncertainty that exists both in regard to the crop and the political situation abroad. However, should anything favorable present itself, they would more than likely raid the market.

Corn—The corn market acts very firm. The export and domestic demand is very large, shipments aggregating 5,862,000 bushels for the week. The bad weather last fall and the heavy rains this spring, which have prevented marketing has rendered a large quantity of corn unmercantable. It may be, however, that the liquidation of May contracts will cause a heavy market, while it lasts, but if navigation opens so that the number 2 corn will move out freely, quite likely that shorts will become good buyers and cause a strong market.

Provisions—The trade in provisions seems to be waiting. Bears have put out a line of short product, believing that as soon as the receipts of hogs increase, the market will suffer a setback. Bulls think there will be a good time to make purchases, believing that any increase in receipts will not last long, and that prices will subsequently advance, especially if good foreign demand fpr our products continue.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Free Trade Cowardice.

From the N. Y. Mail and Express.

Representative Grosvenor's admirable speech in the House yesterday in support of the Dingley bill stamped the black brand of cowardice squarely upon the foreheads of the opponents of that measure. In the debate leading up to it some of the free traders complained that the minority members of the ways and means committee had not had time to prepare a substitute for the pending bill. Gen. Grosvenor's reply to this hypocritical subterfuge was like a sledge hammer blow to a withered gourd. "Why don't you offer the Wilson bill?" he demanded—and he continued:

"If you did not blunder in its passage; if its passage was not a crime; if its passage was not a curse; if its introduction into the business affairs of the country did not damage and condemn the business of the country, why do you not offer that as a substitute here? Why do you not take its specific doctrines, its ad valorem duties, its protection to special classes of industries, its abandonment of others, its uncertainties, its bad English, and worse politics, and cling to it?"

There was no answer, there could be none, to that stinging arraignment. It routed and silenced the whole free trade contingent. Had they pursued the course indicated by Gen. Grosvenor it could at least be claimed that their action was courageous and consistent. The Wilson-Gorman bill represents the highest intelligence of anti-protectionist statesmanship, and the presentation of that measure as a substitute for the Dingley bill would have convinced the country that the free traders were brave enough to stand by their guns in the present fight.

But they didn't dare. They haven't the audacity to reaffirm the Wilson-Gorman monstrosity as a party measure. To its baleful effects they owe all their present disorder and hopelessness as a political organization, driven from power, discredited and impeached by a dismal record of folly and failure. For the awful results of their ruinous policy they have offered neither excuse nor apology. Their present programme is one of evasion and deceit, and its insencerity is fully revealed in their refusal to stand up in defense of the tariff bill which their own votes placed in the statute books.

This is a characteristic exhibition of free trade cowardice. It exposes the hypocrisy and treachery of the whole movement now opposing practical tariff revision, and to the profund distrust which free trade statesmanship has aroused against itself must now be added the undisguised contempt of fair-minded citizens.

Mr. Skinner's Scheme.

The Landmark, Norfolk, Va.

The Hon. Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, has what he regards as a wonderful scheme for the establishment of "true bimetallism." Mr. Skinner is a Populist, and the scheme is worthy of him. The idea is as old as the hills, but Mr. Skinner is as happy over it as a child with a new toy. He never heard of it before, evidently. The theory has been disproved many a time before Mr. Skinner ever saw the light of day.

The Great Scheme is that of "composite money." We remember that one of our own readers interrogated the Landmark about it during the last campaign. Mr. Skinner's plan is to issue certificates valued at 100 cents each, and calling for redemption by the government, the bearer being guaranteed fifty cents in gold and fifty cents in silver. This is a very attractive proposition, and, according to Mr. Skinner, it will be difficult for even single-gold-standard men "to successfully oppose" it. "If the silver depreciates," we are told, "the gold will surely appreciate, and thus the combined value of the two metals equalizes the face value of the bimetallic certificates, and keeps its face value at 100 cents."

One hundred cents in what? Suppose that you have a dollar composed of fifty cents worth of silver and fifty cents worth of gold, the bullion value of the two components being exactly equal. Then suppose that silver declines twenty per cent in value as compared with gold. Then the 50 cents worth of silver is worth only 40 cents in gold, whereas the 50 cents worth of gold is worth 62.5 cents in silver. This makes the great bimetallic dollar worth 112.5 cents in silver and 90 cents in gold—100 cents in nothing. The only theory by which the scheme could be made to work would be for gold to advance twenty per cent in potatoes, for instance, whenever silver declines twenty per cent in the same vegetable, which is hardly reasonable, to say the least. Congressman Skinner would do well to polish his scheme with a little more thought. It is to be hoped that he will not become hopelessly involved in its meshes.

Marriage Laws.

From the Boston Cultivator.

The marriage laws of the different states in this country are in general so liberal that to most persons it will be a surprise to learn that in quite a number of states the marriage of first cousins is forbidden. This is the case in Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

How Fine Wire is Made.

The finest wire in the country is made at Taunton, Mass. This metal cobweb of minute diameter is exactly the one-five-hundredth part of an inch in thickness—much finer than human hair. Ordinary wire, even though of small diameter, is drawn through holes in steel plates, but, on account of the wear, such plates cannot be used in making the hair wire. The Taunton factory mentioned uses drilled diamonds for that purpose.

ORIGIN OF MR. AND MRS.

In Early Times These Titles Were Entirely Unknown.

In earlier times the ordinary man was simply William or John; that is to say, he had only a Christian name without any kind of "handle" before it or surname after it, says the Philadelphia Record.

Some means of distinguishing one John or William from another John or William became necessary. Nicknames derived from a man's trade or his dwelling place, or from some personal peculiarity, were tacked on to his Christian name, and plain John became John Smith. As yet there were no "Misters" in the land.

Some John Smith accumulated more wealth from the bulk of his fellows—became, perhaps, a landed proprietor or an employer of hired labor. Then he began to be called in the Norman-French of the day the "maistre" of this place or that, of these workmen or of those.

In time the "maistre," or "maister," as it soon became, got tacked on before his name, and he became Maister Smith and his wife was Maistress Smith.

Gradually the sense of possession was lost sight of, and the title was conferred upon any kind—by mere possession of wealth, or holding some position of more or less consideration and importance.

"Marching Through Georgia."

Knoxville Journal.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, the able and good editor of the Augusta Chronicle, is shocked, and don't care who knows it. It is announced that with a single exception all the representatives in the lower house of Congress and the two Senators as well, will vote and urge protection for some Southern product in the new tariff bill. And all this after the Democratic platform has denounced "Republican protection as a fraud."

It is not pleasant to see our able and good friend of the Augusta Chronicle so shocked, and we hasten to console him. That denunciation of "Republican protection" was put in for rounding out and filling up purposes and was not meant to be taken seriously. The expressed intention of Georgia representatives and senators to vote for the protection of some Southern products, does not signify that they are about to forsake their party. They have not turned traitor, nothing of the kind. They simply realize that there is something more substantial in politics than moonshine—that moonbeams never feed the hungry, clothe the naked nor furnish employment to workmen.

If Hon. Patrick Walsh will rub the dust from his spectacles and take a good look at the situation, instead of being shocked, he will smile. He is a good friend to the South and takes sincere pleasure in the development of Southern industries. He has used his pen and his voice to advance Southern industries. The great cotton mills in his city are a source of continuous pride to him and to the people of Augusta. He rejoices when he sees the snowy fleece from the cotton fields of Georgia converted by Georgia mills into fabrics for man's convenience and use. The determination of Georgia Congressmen to vote for measures that will help create a market for Georgia products only shows that Georgia politicians have joined the procession. Georgia Congressmen are to be congratulated and with them the editor of the Chronicle and the progressive people of the State. Practical common sense is "Marching through Georgia."

This Is the Kind.

Someone has said that the world needs a religion today that will make a man's word as good as his note; that will make its maker pay 100 cents on the dollar, sell 16 ounces to the pound, 36 inches to the yard, 4 pecks to the bushel and 128 cubic feet to the cord; that will make a workman do a full day's work for a full day's pay, whether the eye of his employer is on him or not; that will make capital disgorge the lion's share of the profits and divide them equally and justly with labor; that will cause the manufacturer to cease from adulterating his goods, the clerk from robbing his employer and the official from embezzling the funds committed to his trust; a religion that will make men upright, honest, pure and trustworthy in all the walks of life; a religion that not only makes men happy, but righteous.

They Cannot Complain.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It is true enough that some justification can be found for the effort to inflict a high protective tariff upon the country in the declarations of the Republican platform and of the Republican candidate, whose political reputation had been built upon the ardency of his support of the protective principle. It is also true that the million or more of Democrats whose votes were so cast as to indirectly aid in the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency had full knowledge of his record and opinions upon the subject of tariff taxation. They chose between two evils—McKinley and protection and Bryan and repudiation—that which they considered the lesser of the two, and they cannot complain.

Tillman Called on the President.

Senator Tillman was one of the President's callers. Tillman never would go near the white house while Cleveland was in office and never recommended a man for office under Cleveland. He is not recommending anybody to McKinley, but was simply paying his respects.

The President mentioned the extra session of congress and expressed his belief that a tariff would help the country very much.

"Well, we will see what it will do," was the characteristic rejoinder of the South Carolinian. "I know that the patient is very sick. We will try your physic, and if that doesn't cure him, then we will have to try ours, which cure him."

Free Seeds.

From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Probably the reform that is needed in seed distribution, and of which there is already a premonitory symptom under Secretary Wilson's administration, is the diminishment of the common variety of garden and field seeds, and greater attention to the introduction of new varieties and a special effort to foster production according to soil and climate. We have a forecast of this in the energetic effort of the new secretary of agriculture to develop the culture of the sugar beet. This is an eminently timely and practical move. It "means business."

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY E THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points scuth.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:53 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1897.

The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; continued cool. The conditions are still favorable for frost.

Forecast for North Carolina: Local showers this afternoon, and in extreme east portion tonight. Sunday fair. Cooler tonight, with frost. Warmer in west portion Sunday.

Weather conditions: The weather is still fair over the entire country, except that a slight barometric depression seems to have formed off the North Carolina coast, which is causing light rain over North and South Carolina.

The barometer is high from the Gulf to the lakes, and it is still quite cool in the North. The winds have shifted to southerly west of the Mississippi and the weather is becoming warmer.

An appreciable amount of precipitation occurred during the past twenty-four hours only at Knoxville and Marquette. C. F. Von HERRMANN, Section Director.

Local News.

Major Wilson has returned from a visit to Morganton.

Miss Bertha Rosenthal is again in the city after an extended trip North.

Mrs. Thomas Cowper, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting her parents in this city.

Mrs. Russell is spending Sunday in Wilmington. She expects to return to Raleigh next Tuesday.

Mr. R. B. Hall and wife, nee Miss Maggie Cowper, of Atlanta, are in the city on a visit.

Judge Spencer B. Adams left early yesterday morning for Yanceyville. His next court is at Goldsboro, April 12th.

Mrs. Charles Buford, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. R. Purnell, left for her home in Winston yesterday.

At Edenton-Street Methodist church, Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., this being the occasion of the second quarterly meeting for this church. Public cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Edwin C. Glenn will occupy his pulpit at the Central Methodist church to-day. His subject in the morning will be "That Cloud of Witnesses." In the evening he will speak about the "Sins that beset us." Sunday-school at 9:30. The public is kindly invited to all these services.

This morning (Sunday) the spiritual meeting at St. Paul's (colored) church, now under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Leak. The trustees will have charge of the morning service. The afternoon service will be for the missionary cause. The evening service will be omitted for a musical exercise.

UNCLAIMED PENSION MONEY.

Three Warrants Returned and Why They Were Not Collected.

State Auditor Hal Ayer received yesterday, from the Register of Deeds in Gaston county, three warrants upon the treasurer for pensions, which were no longer collectable. Two of them were drawn in favor of W. M. Abernathy, each calling for $16. One was drawn in December, of 1895, and the ther during the same month, in 1896. It seems the Mr. Abernathy, who is an ex-Confederate soldier, has moved to York county, South Carolina, and has thereby forfeited his right to the pension.

The other was a warrant in favor of Mrs. Sallie Summit, of Gaston county. Her husband was killed in the late war, and she was drawing a pension of $16 per year. She is now dead, having died before the December warrant was issued.

The total amount of money left in the treasury by the return of these warrants is $48.

Pythians at Charlotte.

A new lodge of Knights of Pythias was instituted at Charlotte Friday night by D. D. G. C. T. S. Franklin. Work was commenced at 6 p. m., and the labors of initiating 19 candidates into the mysteries of Knighthood, electing officers of the new lodge and installing them, went merrily forward until 4 a. m. The work was well done by the Deputy Grand Chancellor and his assistants, and was witnessed with pleasure by a large crowd of Knights. Delegations were present from Pineville, Gastonia, Mt. Holly, Matthews, Winston, Waxhaw, Lincolnton, Asheboro, Mooresville, Henrietta, Lexington, Wadesboro and other places.

The officers of the new lodge, which is called Mecklenburg, are:

Past Chancellors—Geo. S. Hall, W. M. Liles, F. M. Shannonhouse, W. F. Bennett.

Chancellor Commander—E. P. Keerans.

Vice Chancellor—J. D. McCall.

Prelate—J. J. Ezell.

Master of Work—Henry Culp.

Master-at-Arms—H. S. Hamilton.

Keeper of Records and Seal—P. T. Freeland.

Master of Finance—C. M. Davidson.

Master of Exchequer—J. A. Berryhill.

Inner Guard—J. A. Link.

Outer Guard—J. J. Shuman.

This is the third Pythian lodge in Charlotte, and the new one promises to be as lively and progressive as the two older ones. There are twenty Pythian lodges within a radius of forty-five miles of Charlotte, and nearly all of them were the result of the efforts of the members of Rathbone Lodge, No. 37.

A representative of The Tribune was present, and right royally was he treated by the Charlotte Knights.

A Coming Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thomas, of Thomasville, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessie Adelaide, to Rev. Ira Irvin, a prominent member of the Western North Carolina conference. The ceremony is to be performed at the home of the bride's parents on Tuesday evening, April 6th, at 8 o'clock.

Complimentary to the Tribune.

Mr. John Brady, of Gates county, one of the original Populists in the State, and now in his 75th year of life, while in Raleigh this week remarked to a Populist friend of his that he regarded The Tribune as the most reliable newspaper in Raleigh.

For Sale.

10 Shares Raleigh National Bank.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

FAIR YOUNG DEBATERS

Talk of the Immortal Melodies of Old Mother Goose.

FUN FOR PEACE INSTITUTE GIRLS

MOTHER HUBBARD AND JACK AND JILL IN THE BALANCES.

Old Mother Goose Found Wanting—Miss May Howard Wins a Medal—Talented School Girls Entertain Royally.

Yesterday evening was fraught with much pleasure for the fair young students of Peace Institute. The occasion was an entertainment by the Erosophian Society.

It was not a public event, and there were no invited guests. However, Tribune representatives enjoy a standing invitation to intrude at any seasonable hour, and one was so fortunate as to share the pleasures of the evening.

The principal feature of the evening program was a debate upon a topic of most vital importance; but as a preliminary there were vocal and instrumental selections, recitations and highly interesting class exercises, all of which were rendered in a manner in every way creditable to this popular institution and the talented young ladies who participated.

The first feature of the program was an instrumental solo, "The Chime of Bells," by Miss Annie McLean. Then followed class exercises of a unique character, entitled "Engineers Making Love."

"Message of the Rose," by Miss Rosa Richardson, was to have been a feature of the program, but she was unable to take part, and her place was supplied by Miss Smith, who delighted the company with two well-rendered vocal selections. The second was rendered in response to a persistent encore.

The next number was a reading by Miss Bessie McLean. It was the story of Charlotte Corday. While this was on the program as a reading, it was really a recitation, and right well was it rendered. Miss McLean has excellent elocutionary talent, and has been carefully trained in the Institute.

The feature of the evening was the debate, and this now came up in regular order on the program. The burning question was—

"Resolved, That of the immortal melodies of that illustrious woman, Mother Goose, that one entitled 'Old Mother Hubbard' surpasses that of 'Jack and Jill.,"

The affirmation was championed by Misses Edith Butler and Frances Owen, and the negative by Misses Mary Howard and Elsie Pearson. Miss Margaret Etheredge presided as vice-president of the society.

Miss Butler opened the debate with a remarkably well prepared speech in support of the merits of "Old Mother Hubbard." She is quite an elocutionist, and added to the force of her logic the additional charm of beauty of voice and graceful gesticulation.

Misses Mary Howard and Elsie Pearson followed with strong argument and charming "eloquence" in favor of "Jack and Jill." And Miss Owen closed the debate with a plea for Mother Hubbard.

Throughout the debate there was a delightful flow of wit and humor, and frequently the auditors of the accomplished young debaters were convulsed with laughter. An outline of the arguments, pro and con, would doubtless be highly interesting to The Tribune readers, but lack of space will not admit of a more detailed account.

The judges were W. H. Overton, Professor Bryan and Miss Susie Dinwiddie. They decided in favor of the negative. However, a vote of the society was for the affirmative. The judges also awarded the medal for best elocution to Miss Howard. This was awarded by Miss Annie Scarborough in quite an appropriate manner.

The medal was of leather and was possibly three inches in diameter.

It was 10 o'clock when the society adjourned, and faculty and pupils averred that a more enjoyable evening had not been spent during the entire session of this popular school for young ladies.

OFF TO FRANKLIN.

Supt. Weathers of the Tabernacle Primary School.

Mr. J. H. Weathers, the efficient superintendent of the famous primary department of the Tabernacle church, left yesterday afternoon for Franklin, where he goes to attend a joint session of the Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools, to be held there today.

Mr. Weathers will give the atendants upon this meeting some object lessons in the conduct of the primary class work.

In his absence the primary school at the Tabernacle will be superintended by Mrs. Weathers, who also renders invaluable assistance to her husband in the management of their work in this school.

Wanted to Buy

10 Small Houses in good part of town. See us.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

We call our readers' attention to Royall & Borden's great Rocker sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Royall & Borden never advertise bargains unless they give you bargains. Every rocker in their mammoth stock goes in this sale. Don't fail to attend the sale.

Panacea Water cures all Kidney and Liver troubles, Try it.
NORTH-SIDE DRUG STORE.

Real Estate Offered at Great Sacrifice.

1—House and Lot, 5 rooms, renting for $6 per month, $450.

3—House and Lot, 4 rooms, renting for $22.50 per month, $1,600.

5—House and Lot, 2 rooms, renting for $20 per month, $1,600.

40 Vacant lots, by paying $10 down and $5 per month until paid.

Call and let us show them to you.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A $50 Fee Should But Cannot be Refunded.

There seems to be $50 in the State Treasury which ought not to be there, but for the extracting of which there appears now to be no available authority, and Messrs. Clarkson & Dull, of Charlotte, are in a peck of troublt about it.

A bill was introduced in the last General Assembly for the incorporation of "The Order of Farmers and Mechanics of the United States," and the tax of $50 was paid to the State before the bill could be acted upon. It failed to pass, and now the promotors of the scheme can't get their $50 back.

The trouble seems to be that the money has been erroneously credited to the general funds, and Auditor Ayer cannot find the machinery to extract it.

There were as many as fifty such bills which failed to pass, and in each case the money has or will be refunded.

Yesterday, in writing to Messrs. Clarkson & Dull about the condition of the case, Auditor Ayer said that inasmuch as there seemed to be an amazing latitude and longitude for getting at State moneys by those who put but little or no money into the treasury, and by those who are never called upon to trust the State with funds, it must be with repugnant regret that any State official should be compelled to decline to grant so merited a request.

An act of a legislature seems to be the only remedy Messrs. Clarkson & Dull can have for their trouble.

POLK MILLER'S RECITAL.

The Old Southern Plantation Negro to be Perfectly Delineated.

The coming of Mr. Polk Miller to this city is anticipated with much interest by Raleigh people, and there is every indication that his appearance here on April 15th will be quite successful.

Mr. Miller is the best delineator of the old Southern plantation negro that has ever appeared on the public stage, and in his description of his "boyhood's happy days down on the farm" he introduces the most side-splitting stories, and reproduces in a realistic manner those old plantation melodies accompanied by the banjo, which carry the old-time Southerners back to the days of their childhood; and gives to those who are not familiar with the negro the very best opportunity of hearing the pure negro dialect from one who knows it, not from study nor from reading it, but from having been in contact with that race all his life.

The admission to this rare treat is only 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Benefit for the primary department of Tabernacle Sunday school.

IN A MUDDLED CONDITION.

Preliminary Arrangement for the Teacher's Assembly Not Definitely Settled.

The preliminary arrangements for the 1897 session of North Carolina Teachers' Assembyl seems to be in rather a muddled condition. It was announced yesterday morning that Morehead City had been selected as the place for the next meeting. This seems now to have been incorrect. Secretary and Treasurer Parker and the Superintendent of Public Instruction say that it was "unauthorized and unofficial."

It is given out that the matter stands just as it did before the meeting of the committees on time and place held Friday. These committees were in session at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and also from 8 o'clock to past midnight.

The committees, however, seem not to have been able to settle the matter. The executive committee of the assembly has been called to meet in a special session next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This meeting is to pass upon the action of the sub-committees which were in session Friday.

The Rev. Mr. Glenn to Men.

The meeting for men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day at 4 P. M. will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Glenn. All men are invited to attend. Mr. Glenn is a popular man and a pleasant speaker. Service lasts one hour.

Do you know Real State in Raleigh pays you a larger per cent than money invested on Broadway, New York? See us. We can convince you.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

You should get my prices before buying groceries. I keep constantly on hand a choice line of fresh groceries at very low prices. I am also prepared to furnish country produce of all kinds. Give me a call. Now, don't forget the place. JOHN S. JONES,
14 E. Hargett street.

The Barlow Bros. Minstrel is the best minstrel show that has played here this season. It is fun and enjoyment from start to finish, nothing drags, and the singing is the best by long odds that has been heard lately on the local stage.—Peoria, Ill., Journal.

What kind of investment do you want? Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate? We have all kinds.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

Order ice cream this morning for your dinner from Dughi. Please don't do like a lady on Blount street did last Sunday. She was so anxious for the cream she chewed the piece of paper that the local "ad" was printed on. The cause of it all was that she waited too late to get her order filled. This is a true story.

See the "Next President of Minstrelsy," Harry Ward, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Barlow Bros. Minstrel Monday night.

Plenty of nice yellow bananas at Dughi's, and they must be sold. He has not made an assignment, but they must be sold just the same.

Fifty boxes of California seedless oranges, 25 and 40 cents per dozen, at Dughi's.

Mr. M. A. Moseley, for years the manager of the successful Mabel Paige company, is the manager of the great Barlow Bros. Minstrels.

Who is the next president? Why, Harry Ward is the "Next President of Minstrelsy." Just tell them that you saw him.

For Indigestion, General Debility, Kidney and Liver Diseases and Loss of Appetite drink Panacea Water.
NORTH-SIDE DRUG STORE.

Absolutely wonderful in restoring weak men, delicate females and sickly children to vigor and health. What? Panacea Water, of course. Try it.
NORTH-SIDE DRUG STORE.

Business in Poetry.

If asked how we secure the prize
Would say, because we advertise
All over this big State.
Which fetches buyers within our gates.
S. C. POOL, Shoe Store,
130 Fayetteville Street.

Thousands have heard Mr. Jones,
Others listen over the telephones
While the people come here to deal.
If you get left don't kick or squeal.
S. C. POOL, Shoe Store,
130 Fayetteville Street.

No profits are ever made
Unless we get together and trade.
This you can't afford to ignore,
Imitators' prices high, but—ours are lower.
S. C. POOL, Shoe Store,
130 Fayetteville Street.

Did you ever hear Sam Jones
Blister the sinners and drones?
Now for the military court-martial
While we deal fair and impartial.
S. C. POOL, Shoe Store,
130 Fayetteville Street.

Fitz made a target of Corbett
With his fist he would daub it.
Now Bob wears the champion belt
While Jim's defeat is keenly felt.
S. C. POOL, Shoe Store,
130 Fayetteville Street.

TWELVE DAYS ONLY.

Until 5 p. m. April 10th.

From time to time we have published articles from the pens of our most eminent writers on the subject of eyesight. It would seem that we have left nothing unsaid that ought to have been written in warning our people towards its proper use and preservation. Those suffering from some optical defect are too often deceived into putting on glasses selected especially on account of some name given to the glass lens used, presuming that the material used is that which gives or benefits the sight. Such is an erroneous conclusion. It is necessary in all cases of impaired eyesight, no matter how simple its form, that the person affected should apply first to a reputable examining oculo optician who understands the anatomy and the physiological parts of the eye, and can rightly judge of its mechanical need by scientific tests of refraction and accommodation, after which he adapts the glasses best made calculated to compensate for the lacking parts. During Dr. Matthez's stay in Raleigh at the Yarborough he has given the best evidence of not only the superiority of his skill and judgment as an optician, but in the skilled workmanship he makes. His professional attainment and work has called forth many high encomiums from the best people of Raleigh, and now in place of one to endorse him there are hundreds who are loud in praise of him. His stay here will be brought to a close in twelve days—April 10—and he can be consulted up to and until 5 p. m. of that day. Those who visit him up until his closing hour will receive the same precise benefit and service as those who have applied to him at any other time. There will be no postponing or re-opening. He will positively close his office on that day and hour.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

FOR RENT.—Two Nicely-Furnished rooms; bath-room, with hot and cold water on same floor. Can secure good table board second door if desired; very desirable location. Apply at 112 North McDowell street.

FOR RENT—A very neat and convenient 5-room cottage on East Hargett street; on lot is water and garden. Apply to M. T. Norris, corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

FOR SALE.—An old four-room, two story house. Apply to A. G. Bauer, architect.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New Styles, New Patterns, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N.C.

MetropolitanOperaHouse

MONDAY, MARCH 29,

THE FAMOUS

Barlow Bros' Big Minstrels.

FULL OF FUN,
FINE MUSIC,
GREAT SPECIALTIES.

Prices 25, 50 and 75.

EASTER!

We are crowded with orders, but we have room for yours. If you put your order in now you'll be better pleased than to wait until the last minute. We have a splendid line of millinery and our prices are the lowest you ever saw. We also have a lovely line of wash dress goods to match your hat. We are anxious to have you our customer. We offer inducements that others can't—in prices.

W. E. Jones.

New Shoe Store!

. . . OPENING OF . . .

NEW

SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

$1.00. Ink Sets. $1.00.

2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth $3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N.C.

This Week

Buy Buist's Garden Seeds, etc.; also Potatoes and Flower Seeds from

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

BIG BARGAINS

in **ROCKERS**

—AT—

ROYALL & BORDEN'S,

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Best Rocker in Raleigh for $1.50.

Best Rocker in Raleigh for $1.32.

Best Rocker in Raleigh for 84c.

Remember, every Rocker on our first floor goes in this sale. Price Rockers at every store in Raleigh and see if we don't sell you cheaper.

☞OPEN AT NIGHT.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Leaders of Low Prices.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . **TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!**

For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.

☞Call and see it.